REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Police in the Province of Bihar for the year 1939

BY

A. E. BION, I.P.,

Inspector-General of Police, Bihar.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
1941.

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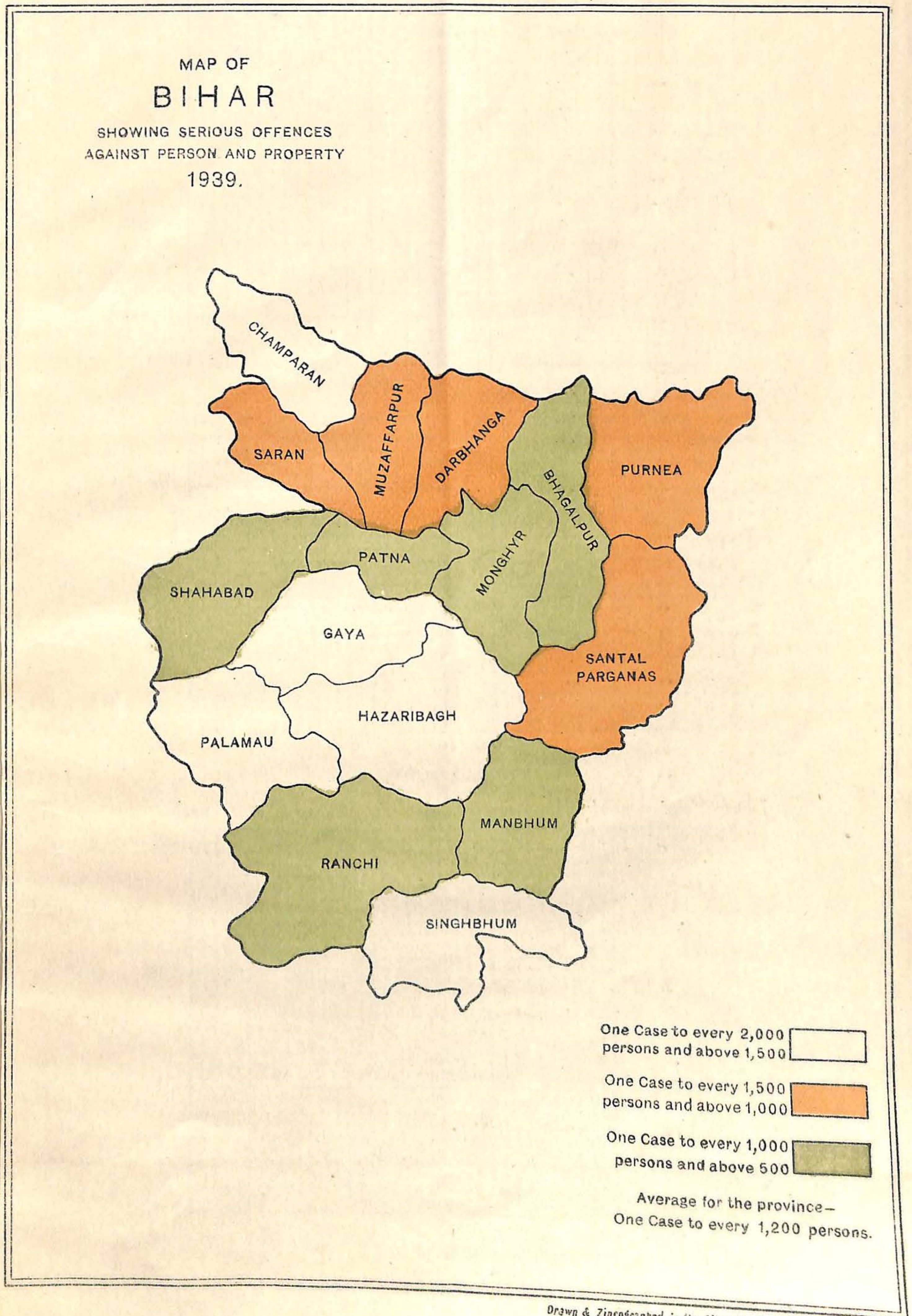
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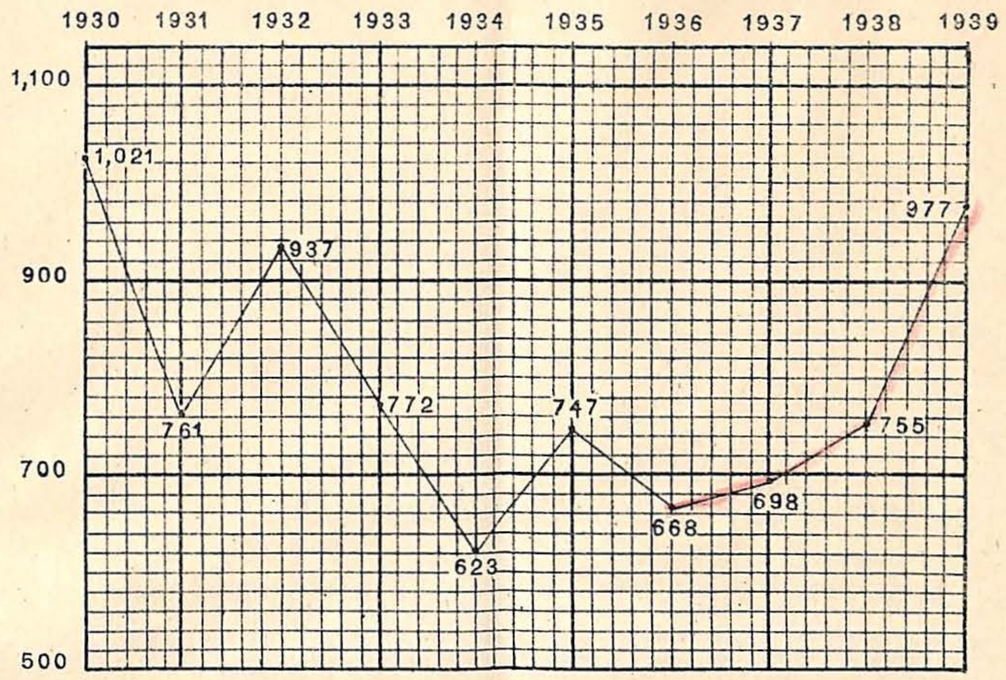
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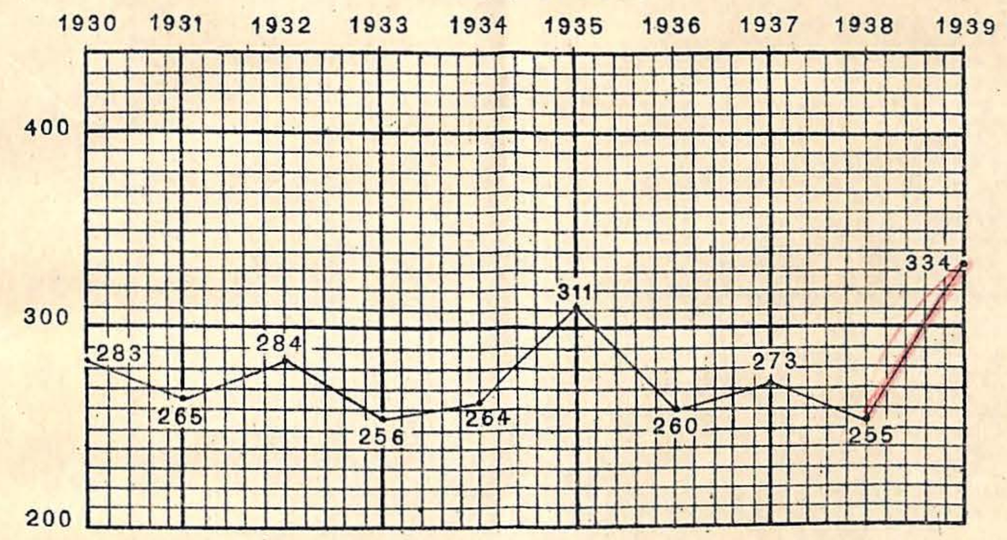


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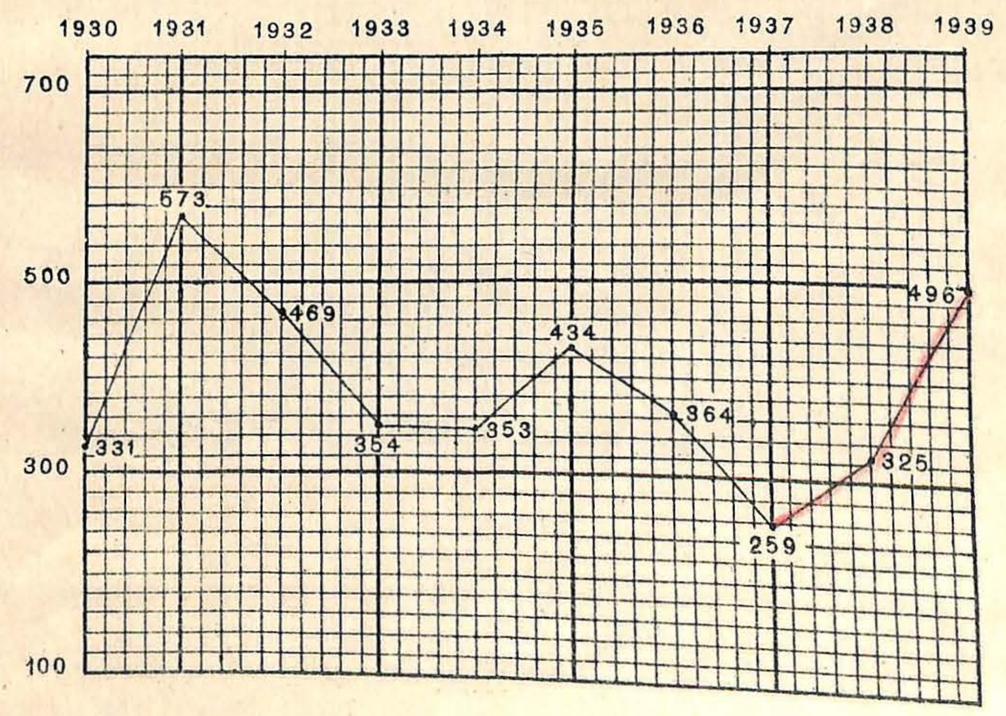
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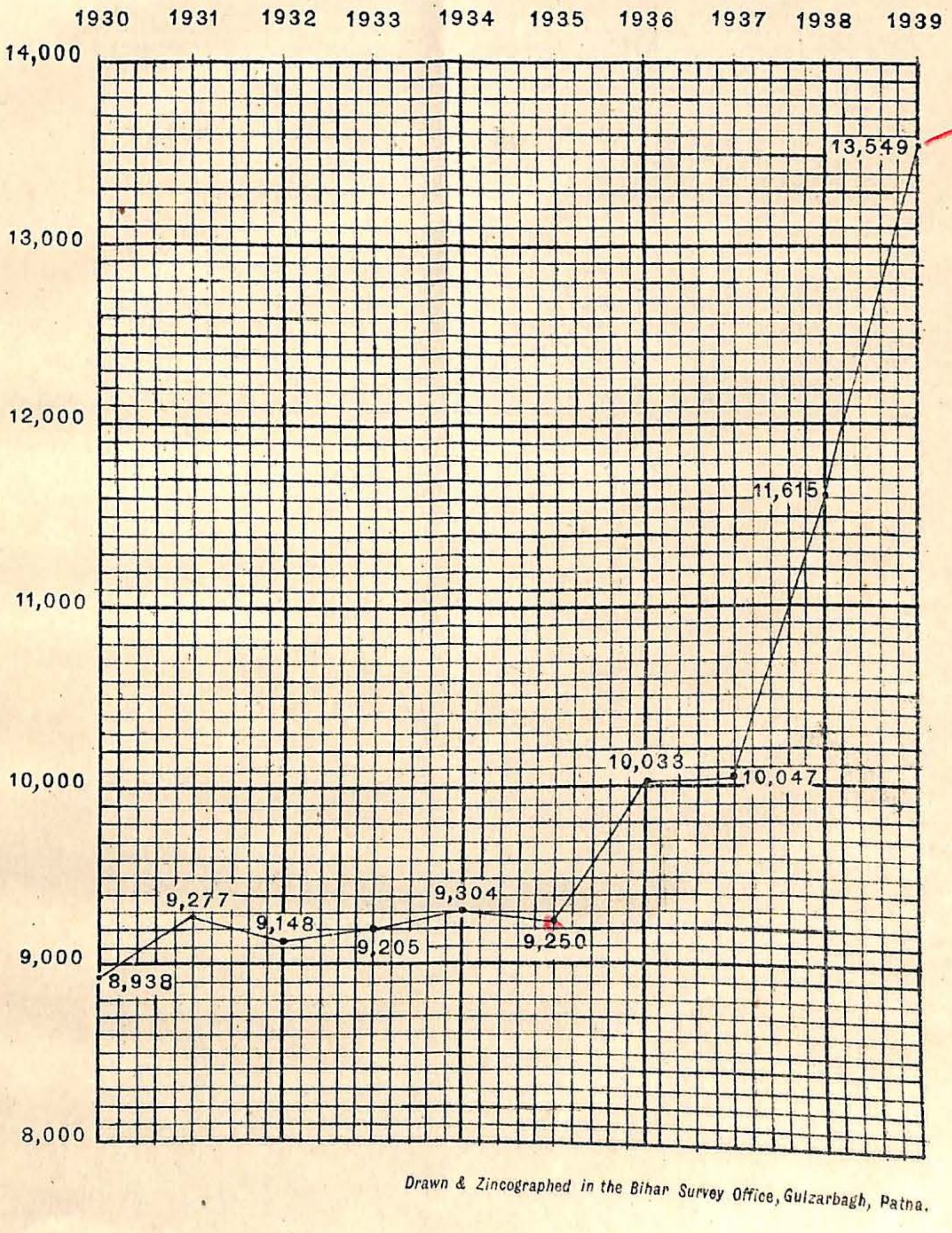


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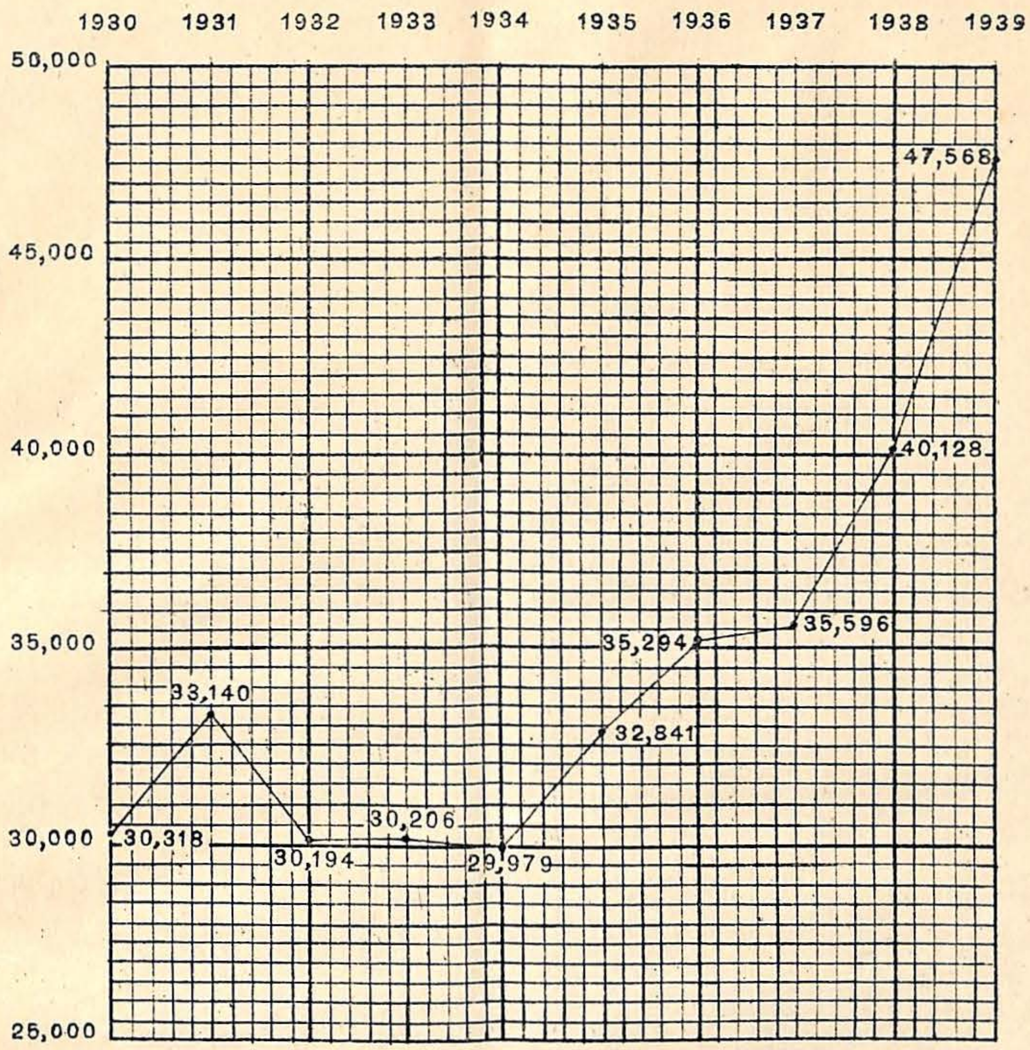
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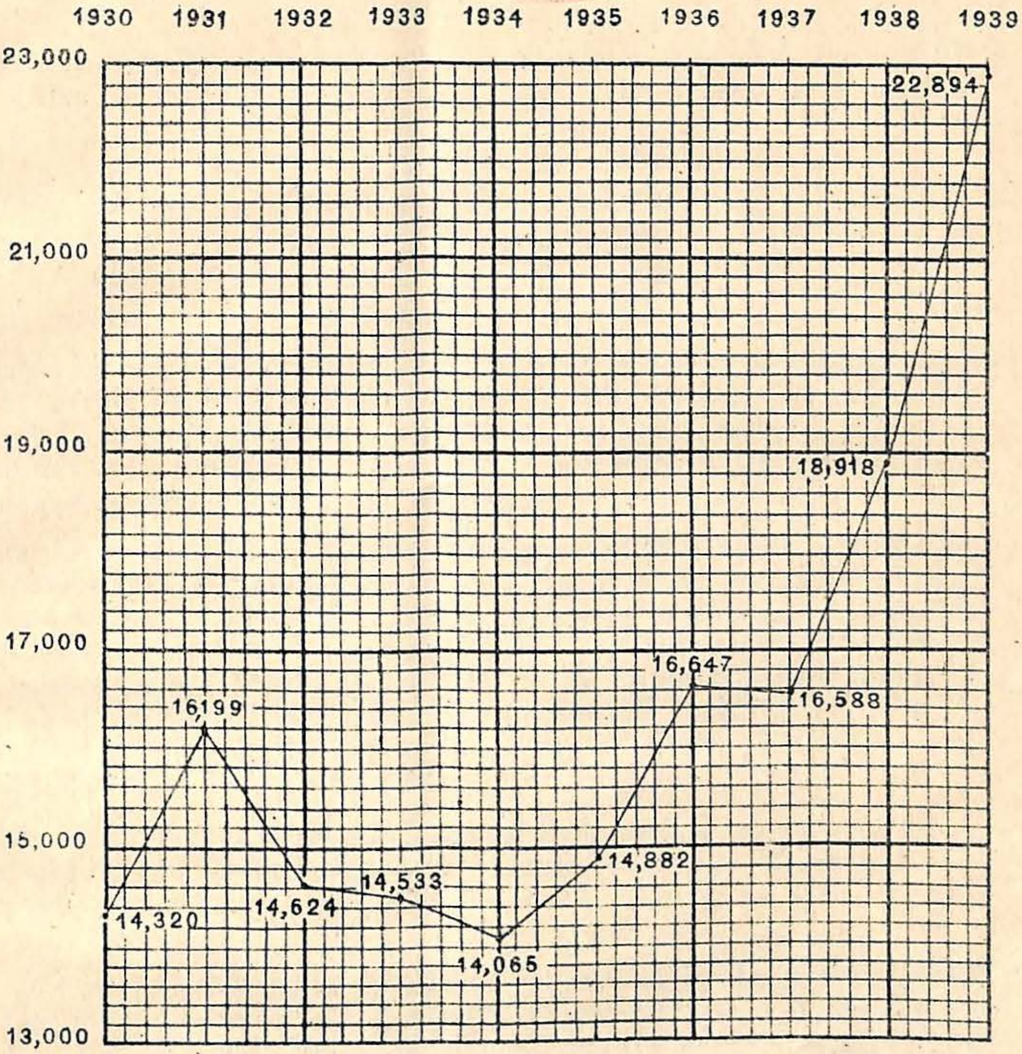
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Political Activity.

The Congress presidential election early in the year, which resulted in the return of Mr. Subhas Bose for the second time successively, occasioned considerable acrimony in the political sphere, specially as it signified the defeat of the nominee of Mahatma Gandhi and culminated in Mr. Bose's resignation

[Maximum limit—40 pages.]

Report on the Administration of the Police in the Province of Bihar for the year 1939.

I.—General.

During the year under review there has again been a general increase of cognizable crime from 40,128 in 1938 to 47,568. The increases in serious crime were :—

Dacoity	from	325	in	1938	to	496
Burglary	,,	13,918	,,	,,	,,	22,894
Theft	,,	11,615	,,	,,	,,	13,549
Murder	,,	255	,,	,,	,,	334
Riot	,,	755	,,	,,	,,	977

The decreases were in grievous hurt from 8?2 to 842 and assaults on public servants from 74 to 37 and are set off by the increases in murder and riot. An order I issued to the police emphasising the importance of the use of tact while at the same time going adequately armed when opposition is likely may have helped to reduce the number of assaults on public servants.

The increase of crime is due to the pre-occupation of the police in dealing with kisan lawlessness, communal scares and rioting, and industrial strikes. Again, as soon as war was declared, the police were mobilized and had to provide extensive protection to communications, public services and vital industries thus reducing the forces to deal with crime to below the bare minimum. Another cause undoubtedly is the loss of authority of officials generally and the police in particular as the result of years of agitation and belittling of their efforts by political parties.

The provincial reserves were employed almost continuously on agrarian, communal and labour disturbances and of them the Range Reserves which were intended to meet outbreaks of crime could seldom be used for this purpose.

Some success was achieved in the efforts, mentioned in the previous year, at stimulating village defence. In Purnea a village defence party headed by a constable fought a dacoit gang and though one villager was shot dead, succeeded in capturing ten dacoits. On another occasion in the same district another villager was shot dead but the villagers succeeded in arresting two of the dacoits. In Patna district also dacoits were fought and driven off by the villagers before they could secure any loot.

The incidence of cognizable crime per 1,000 of population has risen to 1·5 and serious crime to 1·2 but these figures compare favourably with the neighbouring provinces of the United Provinces where they were 1·6 and 1·3 in 1938 and Bengal where they were 1·1 and 9 in the same year. In both these provinces the police forces were proportionately larger than in Bihar as disclosed by the number of cognizable crimes investigated per policeman which in 1938 were 1·8 in United Provinces and 2 5 in Bengal against 3·6 in Bihar and this figure has risen to 4·1 in 1939.

In view of the very strenuous time the police have had in dealing with unrest of all kinds, their work has been of a high order and now that extra forces have taken over war duties it is hoped that the wave of crime will be stemmed.

Political Activity.

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after the annual plenary session of Congress. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was then nominated as emergency president of Congress. Following his resignation, Mr. Bose founded the Forward Bloc, an organisation which developed on All-India lines and worked against the orthodox Congress party. For these activities disciplinary action was taken against Mr. Bose by the Congress executive. In left-wing circles the Bloc was given a rather mixed reception the communist and socialist parties being in some doubt as to whether it would fit in with their programme of consolidation of all left-wing interests with a view ultimately to capture the Congress. Though not occurring during the year under review, it may be of interest to note that the Kisan Sabha lent its support to the programme of the Forward Bloc.

The other outstanding event was the resignation of the Congress Ministry following the outbreak of the European War. Differences over the question of the aims of the War and efforts in India towards its successful prosecution were responsible for the resignations which were accepted on the 3rd of November, and for the provincial administration being taken over by His Excellency the Governor. While right-wing Congressmen adhered to a non-committal policy, the less responsible elements, including left-wingers generally, went so far as to preach opposition to recruitment and non-payment of rent and taxes. A leaflet of the Congress Socialist Party, which came to notice in November, laid down a five-point programme, including in addition to the above the boycott of British goods and of subscriptions to War loans, and refusal to handle War materials. The communist party of India also formed an active Bihar branch through which pernicious anti-war and anti-democratic propaganda was extensively circulated.

Early in the year the Kisan Sabha organisation increased considerably and activities were intensified all over the Patna and Tirhut Divisions principally. Of the centres chosen the most important were Reora in Gaya and the Barhaiya Tal area in Monghyr. The Reora trouble led to another form of lawlessness, when following the arrest of the local leader Jadunandan Sharma, large numbers of kisan demonstrators persistently boarded trains to and from Gaya without tickets. Attempts directed towards the forcible occupation of bakasht lands were followed by numerous arrests and some of the leaders while in jail undertook fasts with a view to embarrass the ministry and to secure for kisan and mazdur workers the privileges and status of political prisoners. Although the Sabha continued its political activities unabated there was a marked decrease in agrarian trouble towards the close of the year due largely to the improvement in economic conditions and rise in prices of agricultural products on account of the War.

The Muslim League conducted vigorous propaganda on markedly anti-Congress and anti-Hindu lines, and the Ulema party too was not spared from adverse criticism. Influential leaders from outside were frequently invited to address meetings in Bihar and though unsuccessful, attempts were also made to gain over the Momin community. On the 22nd of December, the League observed Deliverance Day, when sentiments of relief were expressed at the resignation of the Congress Ministry. In this connection mention must be made of the Khaksar movement, which though not connected with the League, is Muslim in conception and the activities of which were prominent throughout the year. The formation of Khaksar units and the training of volunteers on semi-military lines was fairly general. As a counter move, there was an increase in Hindu Sabha propaganda and the organisation of Hindu Volunteer parties *vis-a-vis* the Khaksars.

The Adibasi Sabha, having for its chief object the separation of Chota Nagpur from Bihar, organised regular meetings in furtherance of this aim, and Mr. Jaipal Singh, the leader, moved his headquarters from Ranchi to Jamshedpur. The management of the newspaper "Adibasi" of Ranchi were proceeded against for publishing in July two articles containing matter calculated to create hatred between Biharis and Adibasis.

Communal.

The communal situation deteriorated considerably during the year and was a source of considerable anxiety to those responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The growing sense of intolerance on part of both parties and

the tendency to impute ulterior motives to even the most inoffensive activities of the opposite community, are disturbing features. When trouble has occurred, neither faction has hesitated to ascribe the results of communal agitation to the alleged partiality of Government or local officials. The popular Ministry incurred a great deal of unjustifiable criticism from both parties in this respect and the task of Indian officers in dealing with communal matters has been most unenviable.

The year opened with communal trouble in the Gaya district. On the 18th January, Muhammadan students of the Whitty H. E. School, Jehanabad, objected to the singing of 'Bande-Matram' by Hindu students and on the following evening, three stray assaults took place in the town and armed police were despatched to restore order. During the same month, serious rioting broke out in Gaya town originating over the hoisting of national flags on the City High English School on 'Independence Day.' Several stray assaults occurred and a number of persons received injuries.

The most important disturbance during Bakr-Id took place at Barra, police-station Singhia, in Darbhanga district, where a mob of about 50,000 Hindus collected to prevent cow-sacrifice. The armed police party present had to open fire and one Hindu was killed and five injured. At Kadama, police-station Bistupur, Jamshedpur, where Punjabi Sikhs were bent on preventing kurbani, a serious communal clash was narrowly averted by the police. The problem of cow-sacrifice at Ekaria Tanr, police-station Jamui, Monghyr, once again assumed a critical aspect and a strong force of police had to be deputed.

The Muharram passed without any serious trouble. At Samastipur, Darbhanga district, Muhammadans refused to take out their tazias owing to a dispute over the cutting of branches of a *bar* tree, which stands on the route. In Darbhanga town, telegraph and electric wires had again to be removed before the akharas would pass. In Gogri police-station, Monghyr, a dangerous situation developed, as Hindus objected to Muhammadan akharas using a plot of land, and a clash was narrowly averted.

A serious riot took place at Dhanwar police-station, Hazaribagh district, during Holi, due to a Hindu boy throwing some coloured water at a Muhammadan. One Hindu succumbed to his injuries, and ultimately 12 Hindus and 15 Muhammadans were convicted for rioting. On the same occasion, about 57 houses were burnt by Hindus in the course of a communal riot at Nayagaon, police-station Sheohar, Muzaffarpur district. One Muhammadan was killed and another seriously injured.

The Ramnavami processions resulted in several riots on and after 29th March, but fortunately no fatal injuries were inflicted. At Matwari, Hazaribagh district, local Hindus reinforced by a crowd from the town forced their way through a small police cordon and took their Mahabiri Jhanda past the mosque instead of following the prescribed route. In the ensuing riots, four Muhammadans and nine Hindus were injured. There was also serious trouble in and around Giridih town, the initial and most serious outbreak occurring at Pachamba, where a procession insisted on halting in front of a mosque, and was attacked by Muhammadans. Thereafter, several minor riots occurred in and near the town. At Sahebganj, Santal Parganas, the police managed to prevent what might have been a very serious clash on the 29th March, and this incident was followed on the two succeeding days by stray cases of assault, arson and damage to bazar stalls. A riot also occurred at Akbarpur, police-station Nawada, Gaya, on the 30th March, but the small police force present managed to keep the mobs apart and injuries were inflicted by brickbats only. On the 2nd April, Muhammadans made what appears to have been a premeditated attack on Hindus collected at Pithoria hat, police-station Sadr, Ranchi, and 19 of the latter and 2 Muhammadans were injured and some huts set on fire.

On the 3rd April, Hindus of Gurdaha, police-station Manjhi, Saran district insisted on taking out their Mahabiri Jhanda processions along a disputed route and were only deterred by the presence of a strong police force.

Except for a few minor incidents, Chehlum passed peacefully.

Serious communal rioting broke out in Gaya town on the 6th May as a result of which 15 persons were killed and 109 injured. The riot is attributed to a small Hindu girl receiving minor burns when an earthen vessel containing cooked meat was thrown into the street from the upper storey of a house occupied by a Muhammadan. The Hindus in the locality alleged that beef had been thrown intentionally, and though the police arrived promptly and succeeded in clearing the crowd in the immediate vicinity, exaggerated rumours of the incident spread and free fighting between rival mobs became general within half an hour. These open conflicts were soon brought under control, but thereafter stray murderous assaults and attempts at arson and looting continued spasmodically on the 7th and 8th May, despite the issue of a curfew order and notices under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. Of those killed, 13 were Muhammadans, one an old Hindu woman, who was possibly murdered prior to the rioting, and one body recovered from a well was so decomposed that it could not be decided whether it was that of a Hindu or a Muhammadan. The injured included 68 Muhammadans. A proclamation was also issued under section 15 of the Police Act declaring the municipality to be a disturbed area. This outbreak led to the imposition of a force of additional police under section 15, Police Act. During the same month a quarrel over the gathering of mangoes in Kansi, police-station Sadr, Darbhanga district, developed into a serious communal riot in which one Muhammadan was killed and 15 others injured. The body of one Hindu was found in the house of a Muhammadan and 11 others were reported to have been injured. The house of a Muhammadan was also looted.

A communal riot took place at Panchrukhi, police-station Nawada, Gaya on the 12th June. The killing of a cow by some Muhammadans for a marriage feast in an open space was resented by the Hindus and a mob of about 200 collected to attack the Muhammadans. Owing to the timely intervention of the Subdivisional Officer and the police, the mob was dispersed, but while retiring some members of the mob attacked a Muhammadan marriage procession which happened to be passing, and 11 Muhammadans received slight injuries. A little later, 2 more Muhammadans were also assaulted. During the same month, a communal riot occurred at Charo, police-station Warisnagar, Darbhanga district, where a mob of about 100 Hindus assaulted Muhammadan shop-keepers at the weekly hat. In Nawada town, Gaya, serious tension was caused on the 10th and 11th of July by the fatal stabbing of a Hindu by a local Muhammadan. The issue of curfew orders and other precautionary measures by the local authorities prevented serious trouble.

The Rath Jatra procession at Bhagalpur, which caused serious rioting in 1938, revived the ill-feelings between the two communities and necessitated the employment of a large police force.

Trouble arose at Ratanmala, police-station Bagaha, Champaran district, in August over Hindus demanding a license for a procession to pass the mosque. Attempts by officials and influential gentlemen to bring about a settlement failed, and the situation gradually deteriorated resulting in social and trade boycotts of Muhammadans which extended to neighbouring villages. The Hindu Sabha took a prominent part in the dispute and threatened satyagraha. It was finally decided that the Hindus had established a precedent before the mosque in question was constructed and a limited procession was ultimately conducted past it by a strong force of police.

Except for two riots in Monghyr and Palamau districts, the Dasahara passed peacefully. At Chhoti-Ballia, police-station Ballia, Monghyr, rioting occurred following the throwing of a brickbat at an illuminated arch, which was being carried at the head of the procession. The trouble lasted for about half an hour, brickbats being freely used and 15 Muhammadan shops looted. The magistrate and the small police force present succeeded in localising the riot and prevented others from joining in the fray. At Haidarnagar, police-station Hussainabad, Palamau district, a riot occurred following an altercation regarding the playing of music after the main procession had passed a mosque. The processionists threw brickbats and also damaged the mosque and neighbouring Muhammadan houses.

A communal riot took place at Kishanganj town, Purnea, on the 19th November, when Muhammadans tried to stop a Hindu Gopastami procession which was passing a mosque. Hindus retaliated and stoned the Muhammadans from house-tops. The police succeeded in bringing the situation under control and a curfew order was imposed. On the same date a riot took place at Kanaulia, police-station Bihar, Patna. According to the Hindu version, a young Hindu girl was assaulted that morning by a Muhammadan, as a buffalo belonging to the former had trampled on the assailant's clothes. The same evening a mob of Muhammadans armed with deadly weapons assaulted some Hindus. The Muhammadan version ascribed the riot to cattle trespass by the goalas on a Muhammadan's field and subsequent attempts at cattle rescue followed by a mob attack by Hindus on Muhammadan houses.

II.—Administration.

Charges held.

2. Mr. C. T. Brett, C.I.E., held charge of the department up to April 3. During his absence on leave Mr. A. K. Sinha, O.B.E., acted as the Inspector-General of Police. I took over from Mr. Sinha on September 29 and held the post for the remainder of the year.

The officers incharge of the Northern and Southern Ranges, the Criminal Investigation Department, 11 districts, the Additional Superintendent of Police, Patna, the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, both the Assistants to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and the inferior charge in the Bengal and North-Western Railway were changed during the year.

Mr. R. G. Daubeny on deputation with the Government of India has permanently been transferred to that Government with effect from February 8. Mr. H. E. Bruce, who was on deputation with the Government of India, proceeded on leave on March 17 and in his place Mr. W. S. Hitchcock remained on deputation with the Government of India till September 29. On return from leave Mr. H. E. Bruce again went on deputation to the Government of India on September 30.

The services of Messrs. A. C. Carter and J. E. G. Churcher have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India; the former is employed as Superintendent of Police, Eastern States Joint Police force, Dhenkanal from 16th August 1939 and the latter as Assistant Commandant Crown Representative Police Neemuch from 23rd September 1939. Mr. F. T. Parsons was transferred to the Province of Orissa for employment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Orissa and Mr. P. M. Treasure is employed as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar.

Two Superintendents and 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police retired on pension.

In the joint I. P. cadre, one Deputy Superintendent of Police was promoted to the rank of Superintendent.

One Indian Assistant Superintendent was recruited in India and two European Assistant Superintendents in the United Kingdom. Two Deputy Superintendents were directly appointed during the year.

Inspection—Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents.

3. Mr. Brett spent 8 days, Mr. Sinha 30 days and I 17 days on tour. Mr. Sinha inspected one district headquarters, two circles, five police-stations, one reserve office and two court offices. I inspected two district headquarters, three circles, two police-stations and two reserve offices.

Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern and Southern Ranges spent 104 and 116 days respectively on tour. The former inspected nine districts, one subdivision and 15 police-stations and the latter, five districts, one subdivision and the Range Reserve office at Phulwari.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department spent 29 days on tour during which he visited Calcutta to co-operate with the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal and four districts and the scene of the attempted derailment at Fatwa.

The Superintendents inspected 357 police-stations, seven police offices, 14 reserve offices, 43 court offices and 58 inspectors' offices and spent 2,734 days on inspection and tour against 2,559 in 1938. Assistant and Deputy Superintendents inspected 74 police-stations and out of a total 9,984 days in districts spent 3,203 on tour.

Co-operation meeting.

4. The annual Police Conference held at Patna was attended by the Inspector-General, two Deputy Inspectors-General, the Central Intelligence Officer (Bihar and Orissa), 16 Superintendents, five Assistant Superintendents, three Deputy Superintendents, three inspectors and the Assistants to the Inspectors-General of Bihar and Orissa. The Conference was addressed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

A range conference was held at Muzaffarpur.

Superintendents attended co-operation meetings with neighbouring districts and States.

Relations with neighbouring States.

5. Relations with Nepal and with the States in the Eastern States Agency continued to be cordial.

(1) With the co-operation of the Nepal authorities, an accused who had disposed of stolen properties of a case of the Muzaffarpur district in the Nepal jurisdiction was tried in the Nepal Court.

(2) Two cases of burglary of the Muzaffarpur district in which Nepal criminals were concerned, were detected with the assistance of the Nepal authorities.

(3) A sub-inspector of police of the Muzaffarpur district was allowed by the Nepal authorities to interview a prisoner in the jail. He was found to be an absconder in a Muzaffarpur district case under section 148—304-I.P.C. Action under the Extradition Act has been taken for his trial in Muzaffarpur.

In the investigation of a Singhbhum district case, the Mayurbhanj and Seraikela States Police extended their full co-operation.

Relations with the public.

6. It will be idle to deny that from time to time there have been occasions when public opinion became adverse to the Police ; but time alone will convince the public that liberty which gave almost complete immunity to the criminal classes would be too dearly purchased. Most attacks on the police originate from their doing their duty in regard to offences which the general public with their ignorance of law do not recognize as such.

With the growth of consciousness in the public, that it is their duty as members of the society to aid the ends of justice and lighten the work of the Police, the prejudice against the police is gradually disappearing. This has tended to improve relations between the Police and public. In many instances such as organizing village defence forces, capturing armed dacoits, arresting criminals, recovering stolen properties and averting communal clashes, the Police received ungrudging co-operation from the public. They also earned well deserved appreciations from the public and the Press for services rendered in extinguishing fires, rescue work during floods, restoring lost children, maintaining peace during strikes, religious festivals, etc.

Cost of the Police.

7. The cost of the Civil Police for the year 1939-40 was Rs. 73,67,258 (excluding Rs. 7,88,032 for the village police). The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,93,023 (excluding Rs. 8,07,995 representing recoveries on account of the village police). The net cost of the regular police was, therefore, (Rs. 73,67,258 *minus* Rs. 2,93,023) Rs. 70,74,235 against Rs. 68,70,923 the actual cost for the previous year (1938-39). The increase of Rs. 2,03,312 in 1939-40 is arrived at as follows :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Superintendence	9,053 4 4	..
(2) District Executive Force	1,42,221 11 7	..
(3) Police Training Schools	7,402 9 8	..
(4) Special Police	..	4,826 9 11
(5) Railway Police	1,24,618 9 1	..
(6) Criminal Investigation Department	..	7,523 0 0
(7) General Police Fund	38,886 2 6	..
(8) Miscellaneous	..	13,569 10 5
(9) Works	2,000 0 0	..
(10) Charges in England	..	33,207 0 7
(11) Loss by exchange	..	479 5 9
	3,24,182 5 2	59,605 10 8
	3,24,182 5 2	..
	59,605 10 8	..
..	2,64,576 10 6	..
Increase in expenditure in 1939-40 ..	61,265 4 6	..
B.—RECEIPTS.		
Increase in expenditure in 1939-40	..	2,64,576 10 6
Increase in receipts in 1939-40	..	61,265 4 6
Net increase	..	2,03,311 6 0
	Say	2,03,312 0 0

The increase of expenditure under the minor head "Superintendence" was due mainly to the payment of leave salary of Mr. A. K. Sinha (Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Bihar).

The increase under "District Executive Force" was due to the creation of temporary forces and to the adjustment of the cost of articles of clothing supplied by jails in the last quarter of the year 1938-39 in the accounts for the year 1939-40.

The increase under "Police Training Schools" was mainly due to less recovery from the Government of Orissa on account of the cost of training their cadets who were recalled by that Government before the completion of their training.

The decrease under "Special Police" was due to fewer deputations.

The increase under "Railway Police" was mainly due to the creation of temporary forces (anti-sabotage patrol force and the staff for the investigation of derailment cases).

The decrease under "C. I. D." was due to the abolition of the posts of temporary reporters whose services were not required in 1939-40.

The increase under "General Police Fund" was mainly due to the creation of the additional police at Gaya.

The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was due to the fact that in 1938-39 some outstanding bills had to be paid but this was not the case in 1939-40.

The increase under "Works" was due to the fact that in 1938-39 no expenditure was incurred under this head as there was no mature project.

The decrease under "Charges in England" was due to the fact that few officers were on leave out of India.

The decrease under "Loss by exchange" was due to less expenditure under the head "Charges in England".

The increase in "Receipts" was mainly due to the introduction of a new receipt head (Fines and penalties under Cattle Trespass Act) in the Police Budget in 1939-40.

Buildings.

8. The grant for constructing and maintaining police buildings (Public Works Department) was Rs. 2,42,548, i.e., Rs. 56,062 more than in the previous year.

Funds were provided in the budget for four new projects estimated to cost Rs. 57,086. 20 major projects estimated at Rs. 4,64,442 which had received administrative approval of Government remained pending at the close of the year for provision of funds.

Rs. 1,77,281 was allotted for reconstruction (in progress) of buildings damaged in the earthquake of 1934. There was no earthquake reconstruction project pending for administrative approval at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 11,031 was allotted through the Public Works Department for only a few of the extremely urgent minor works. 22 extremely urgent minor works projects estimated to cost Rs. 25,917 were pending with Government for allotment of funds at the close of the year. In addition 20 minor works projects which had been administratively approved and estimated to cost Rs. 12,736 were pending submission to Government, 32 minor works projects estimated to cost Rs. 27,835 but not considered extremely urgent were also pending.

Altogether 600 buildings still remain to be constructed.

3 buildings were transferred to the books of the Public Works Department during the year.

636 sub-inspectors, 612 assistant sub-inspectors and 85 havildars have been provided with free Government quarters and the rest with rented houses at Government cost. The majority of constables have not been provided with married quarters. Those who have their families and wish to live with them have to occupy rented houses. Extra married accommodation for constables is therefore the most pressing need.

The allotment for minor works was very inadequate.

Alterations during the year.

9. (1) The following alterations were sanctioned in the strength of the force:—

(a) An extra post of a sub-inspector was sanctioned for the Parsa police-station in Saran.

(b) An extra force of one sub-inspector, one assistant sub-inspector and 2 constables was sanctioned for the Dehri police-station in Shahabad.

(2) The following other alterations were sanctioned :—

(a) A new outpost with a staff of one havildar and 15 constables was established at Dehri in Shahabad.

(b) Two new police-stations—Dumka Mofassil and Jamtara with a staff of 2 sub-inspectors, 2 assistant sub-inspectors and 10 constables were established in the Santal Parganas.

(c) Intelligence Department system with a staff of 2 sub-inspectors and 6 constables was introduced in the Damin-i-Koh with headquarters at Kuskira and Burhait in the Santal Parganas.

(d) The Imperial Bank Guard at Jamshedpur consisting of one havildar and 4 constables was withdrawn.

(e) The provincial sanctioned strength of havildars was distributed between the three grades according to the prescribed percentages.

(f) The sanctioned strength of the staff of the Inspector-General's office was reduced by one first grade assistant sub-inspector and increased by one first grade havildar.

(g) The sanctioned strength of Begusarai court in Monghyr was increased by one sub-inspector by a corresponding reduction of a sub-inspector from the ordinary reserve of that district.

(h) An outpost with a staff of one sub-inspector and 6 constables was established permanently at Ghurna within the jurisdiction of Forbesgunj police-station in Purnea.

The following temporary alterations were sanctioned :—

(i) An extra armed police force of 15 havildars and 225 constables was sanctioned as a temporary measure in 1938 for a period of six months in the first instance to tide over the Dasahara, Bakr-Id and Muharram festivals. This force supplements the Range Reserves. Its term was extended.

(j) A force of 5 sub-inspectors, 14 havildars and 454 constables was sanctioned as a temporary measure for a period of six months in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1939 for patrolling both the Grand Chord and main lines of the East Indian Railways. The term of this force was extended.

(k) A staff consisting of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 inspector and 2 sub-inspectors was sanctioned as a temporary measure for a period of six months in the first instance with effect from the 15th of March 1939 to investigate the Chichaki and other derailment cases on the East Indian Railway. The posts of the inspector and 2 sub-inspectors were abolished after the work was done, but the term of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's post was extended.

Insufficiency of police.

10. Conditions are much the same. All districts complain of inadequacy of staff and for that reason the control of traffic and supervision over criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act are rendered very difficult in several districts.

The growth of all towns with the increase in population, the steady growth of health resorts such as Madhupur, Jasidih, Deoghar (Santal Parganas) and Ghatsila (Singhbhum) and gradual expansion of industrial concerns such as establishment of Sugar Mills at Bihta (Patna), Guraru (Gaya), Cotton and Jute Mills at Gaya, Cement Factories at Khelari (Ranchi) and Baulia (Shahabad), have placed a heavy burden on the present strength of the police.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of an outpost at Dehri-on-Sone (Shahabad).

Proposals for the establishment of outposts at Bhojudih and Adra in Manbhum, increase of town police at Deoghar, Madhupur and Bhagalpur and increase of force for traffic duty at Ranchi are under consideration.

A gazetted officer at Begusarai to control Begusarai and Khagaria circles (Monghyr) and a second Deputy Superintendent of Police at the headquarters station in Monghyr are crying needs of that district.

Several schemes for the establishment of police-stations, outposts, beat houses, duty posts and for an increase in the strength of police-stations, outposts and beat houses are held up for financial reasons.

The question of establishment of a police-station in the new Kadamkuan area at Bankipore and the feasibility of abolishing or amalgamating some police-stations and outposts are also under examination.

Subordinate ranks.

11. The net result of increases and decreases of the subordinate staff was an increase of four sub-inspectors, three assistant sub-inspectors and 29 constables. The actual strength on the 31st December 1939 fell short of the sanctioned strength by ten inspectors, nine sergeants, 71 sub-inspectors, nine assistant sub-inspectors, 14 havildars and 55 constables due to temporary vacancies.

Casualties and general health of the force.

12. There were 590 casualties which is 4·8 per cent of the actual strength. 363 officers and men retired on pension (including 172 on invalid pension). 40 resigned, 38 were dismissed, 61 discharged, one deserted and 87 died.

The general health of the force was on the whole good. Malaria and influenza were the chief ailments. Admissions to hospitals increased from 3,567 in 1938 to 4,114 and varied from 64·6 per cent in Palamau to 9·0 per cent in the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

In Saran, a constable deputed to arrest an accused was caught, assaulted and wrongfully confined in a room.

In Champaran, a sub-inspector and two constables received minor injuries in dispersing a riotous mob.

In Muzaffarpur, one assistant sub-inspector, two constables and three chaukidars were assaulted while attempting to prevent a breach of the peace.

In Monghyr, a sub-inspector was severely assaulted by a gang of Dharis whom he was trying to capture.

In Hazaribagh, one sub-inspector, three constables and two chaukidars were injured while dispersing a mob.

In Dhanbad, the sergeant-major was slightly injured while separating the participants in a *holi* affray and one inspector, one sub-inspector and one constable were injured by dacoits.

In Jamshedpur, two officers and two sowars of the Mounted Military Police were injured during a communal riot, an officer and a constable were injured in a labour disturbance and several police officers including the Additional Superintendent of Police, a sergeant, a sub-inspector and some constables received minor injuries during a strike.

On the East Indian Railway, one assistant sub-inspector travelling on duty was killed in the Chichaki train disaster and a constable of the Anti-Sabotage force was run over by a train while he was on patrol duty.

Rewards and punishments.

13. Rs. 23,264 was spent in rewards to 5,605 police men and Rs. 7,987 to 1,644 members of the public.

The following is a statement of the number of police men awarded judicial or departmental punishments :—

—	Judicial.		Departmental.		Total.
	Penal Code.	Police Act	Dismissal.	Other major punishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Officers, 1938 ..	..	..	3	63	66
1939 ..	2	..	6	47	55
Men, 1938 ..	12	6	49	392	459
1939 ..	2	6	32	345	385

Appeals.

Appeals against major punishments were preferred by 61 officers and 151 men. In 122 cases, the orders passed were upheld. In 75, they were modified or reversed. In one case the punishment was enhanced. 14 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Charges against the Police.

14. (*a*) 73 criminal charges were made against the police as against 118 in 1938. Of these, 15 cases were declared false and 20 dismissed (including one for lack of evidence), five cases ended in conviction, 11 in acquittal and six were withdrawn. One case was declared true and 15 cases remained pending with courts at the close of the year. Six police men were convicted under the Penal Code and other Acts and six under the Police Act.

Judicial proceedings were instituted under section 211 or 182 of the Indian Penal Code in seven out of 15 false cases. One ended in conviction and six remained pending with courts at the close of the year. No compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code was awarded.

Embezzlement.

14. (*b*) There was no case of embezzlement during the year.

Escape from the custody of Police.

15. 26 persons escaped from custody in 23 cases. 18 were re-captured, one surrendered and seven were at large at the close of the year. Those responsible were absolved from blame in five cases; criminally prosecuted in nine cases two of which ended in conviction; departmentally punished in six cases and three cases were pending departmental action at the close of the year.

Military Police.

16. Detachments of military police were deputed as follows :—

(*a*) From the Bhagalpur Military Police to Dhanbad and Jamshedpur in connection with industrial strikes and to Kiul in connection with Kisan trouble.

(*b*) From the Gurkha Military Police to Gaya for agrarian trouble and again on account of communal trouble, to Dhanbad and Jamshedpur for industrial strikes, to Patna and Jamshedpur for Bakr-Id, Muharram and Ram Navami ; and

(*c*) From the Mounted Military Police to Choughajor, Jamui, Burhee, Sheikhpura and Monghyr for agrarian trouble and to Gaya for communal trouble.

The health of the Military Police was on the whole good. There has been only one case of tuberculosis in the Gurkha Military Police against five in 1938 and seven in 1937.

All units maintained a high standard of efficiency and discipline.

The Military Secretary communicated the appreciation of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar to be conveyed to the officers and men of the Gurkha Military Police for the excellence of their turn out and execution of movements at ceremonial parades held twice at Government House, Ranchi.

In all there were 11 casualties, *viz.*, one death, five resignations, four discharge and one was invalided.

One havildar and one naik attended the "Tear Smoke Training Course" at the Police Training School at Philiaur in the Punjab and after having gone through the course they were detained at the Police Training College, Hazaribagh for further training.

Additional Police, Special Police and Police supplied to private parties.

17. During the year an additional police force was entertained at Gaya under section 15 of the Police Act. Details will be found at page xxxii of the Appendix.

Under section 17 of Act V of 1861, special police officers consisting of four sergeants and 64 sub-inspectors were appointed by the District Magistrate, Gaya during the communal riots in the Gaya town.

No special constables were appointed during the year.

On several occasions police were supplied on payment to private persons and companies.

Training College.

18. Mr. W. C. M. Magrath, Superintendent of Police, was the Principal of the college throughout the year.

Four Assistant Superintendents (including one from "Patna State"), two Deputy Superintendents, 42 police cadets (viz., 24 direct recruits, 18 departmental officers including 7 steno sub-inspectors) and 19 police cadets from Orissa were trained. No sergeants, Excise officers or State cadets were received for training at the college during the year.

Of the 42 cadets, 11 were graduates. All passed except a departmental cadet who had to be recalled by the Criminal Investigation Department before the final examination. All cadets from Orissa were also recalled on the outbreak of war and were therefore unable to sit at the examination.

The college lectures were, as usual, supplemented by a short course in Survey and Settlement and Elementary Motor Engineering.

The discipline and general conduct of the cadets were very satisfactory and they maintained good health and improved considerably in physique as a result of training.

Great enthusiasm was shown by all in the usual games and sports. Friendly hockey, football and cricket matches were played with outside teams including a team from Bengal. A real competitive spirit was introduced into play which contributed to the development of character, sense of responsibility and esprit de corps of the cadets.

The college was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Governor, and was inspected by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Director of Veterinary Services.

I.—Recruits class.

Constables' Training School.

19. The year opened with 215 recruits at the school and 493 entered the school during the year making a total of 708. Of these, 504 passed, 9 were discharged (including 1 being below the prescribed standard, 2 being unsuitable, 2 for physical unfitness, 3 for unsatisfactory verification rolls and 1 for being found absent without leave), 2 died and 193 remained under training at the close of the year.

II.—Assistant sub-inspectors and literate classes.

34 literate constables were at the school at the beginning of the year. One assistant sub-inspector and 67 literate constables entered the school during the year bringing the total to 101. 59 literate constables passed, 8 failed and one assistant sub-inspector and 33 literate constables remained under training at the close of the year.

III.—Drill Instructor's class.

There were 24 constables in the drill class at the beginning of the year and 45 more were admitted during the year. Of these, 43 passed, 5 failed and 21 remained under training at the close of the year.

The deputation of recruits to districts on special duty on more than one occasion, interfered with the continuity of their training, but inspite of this, the staff worked well, and a very high standard of efficiency and discipline was maintained throughout the year. The health of the men was good.

The school was visited frequently by the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur, and the Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur and was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range and myself.

IV.—Constables' Training Camp.

The outbreak of War necessitated the recruitment of 703 additional men for performing security duties. These men had to be thoroughly trained, and it was found impossible to do so at the school on account of insufficiency of the staff and lack of accommodation. A special training camp at Nathnagar (Bhagalpur) was therefore opened with Mr. Pearman (Superintendent of Police) as Principal and Mr. Lees (Assistant Superintendent of Police) as Vice Principal and 2 Sergeants-Major, 16 Jamadars and 65 Havildars as instructional staff. A sub-assistant surgeon was also employed to look after the health of the recruits.

Education of constables.

20. The standard of literacy among constables has continued to improve and the majority can now read and write their own language. A considerable percentage are also able to read and write English numerals and characters. Except for special reasons in a very few cases, recruitment is now confined to those who are literate and consequently illiteracy in the force is becoming increasingly rare.

Of the 493 men (including 62 aboriginals and 19 belonging to the backward classes) enlisted, 85·3 per cent were able to read and write well, 12·1 fairly well while only 2·4 could neither read nor write. The corresponding percentage of literacy among the aboriginal and the scheduled caste recruits was 81·4, 14·8 and 3·7.

Classes were regularly held.

First aid.

21. 150 constables, 34 literate constables and 11 other ranks underwent a course in First Aid at the Constables' Training School. 28 literate constables, 93 constables and 11 other ranks passed the final examination at which 9 constables were unable to appear. Training was also afforded in the Police Training College, the Bhagalpur Military Police, the Gurkha Military Police and the Mounted Military Police, and during the year 88 men of the Military Police units received certificates.

On several occasions during the year police officers were able to use their training in rendering First Aid to persons injured in riots and assaults. 2 cases of snake bite received successful treatment and First Aid was given to a child found by the road side in a dying condition. On one occasion police officers rendered assistance to a woman in her confinement.

A man who attempted suicide by jumping into a well was pulled out by a constable and resuscitated, and likewise two men were saved by a constable from drowning in a river. In Manbhum a police-station was struck by lightning and some villagers who were on the police-station veranda at the time were seriously injured. First Aid was rendered to them by the police-station staff and all recovered.

Government have now sanctioned an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 to cover the cost of equipment, badges, books and certificates for ambulance work in the Police Training College, Constables' Training School and Military Police Units.

III.—Village Police.

22. Considering the small pay and increased work, the village police as a whole, worked very well and their reporting of crime was fairly prompt. Some chaukidars were concerned in crime or suspected to be in league with the criminals, but a large number of them did much useful work and arrested very many criminals in the act of crime or in possession of stolen property. There are also many instances of saving of people from drowning in wells and rivers. A few instances of their good work are mentioned below :—

In Patna a chaukidar on rounds engaged a gang of 20—25 dacoits. Though injured he managed to bring assistance from a neigbouring village and thus was in time to ave the complainant's iron safe.

Classes I—V.—Cases under these classes increased from 47,702 in 1938 to 55,091. This exceeds the triennial average of 1936-1938 (43,518) by 11,573 cases. The increase is mainly under classes I, III and V (by 471, 3,855 and 2,979 respectively) and is attributed primarily to agrarian and labour unrest, increased activities on the part of local criminals due to the relaxation of surveillance on account of the pre-occupation of the police with agrarian, communal and labour troubles. An influx of foreign criminals, unemployment and better reporting, are also causes. Political changes in the country and the international situation also contributed indirectly to the increase.

Incidence of—
(*a*) Cognizable and
(*b*) Serious crime per thousand of population.
(*c*) And offences investigated per policeman.

26(A). The latest figures from other provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1938. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Province.

(*a*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported under classes I—V was :—

	1937.	1938.
Bihar	1·1	1·2
Bengal	1·0	1·1
Bombay	1·2	1·4
Punjab	1·9	2·1
United Provinces	1·3	1·6
Orissa	·8	·9
Assam	1·5	1·6

(*b*) The incidence of serious crime per thousand of population was :—

	1937.	1938.
Bihar	·9	1·0
Bengal	·8	·9
Bombay	·8	1·0
Punjab	1·3	1·4
United Provinces	1·1	1·3
Orissa	·7	·7
Assam	1·1	1·2

(*c*) The number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated per police man in other provinces against that of Bihar (exclusive of Military Police) was :—

	1937.	1938.
Bihar	3·3	3·6
Bengal	2·2	2·5
Bombay	1·6	1·6
United Provinces	2·3	1·8
Orissa	2·1	2·2
Assam	4·2	3·3

The comparative figures for Bihar for the year 1939 are (*a*) 1·5, (*b*) 1·2 and (*c*) 4·1.

True cognizable crime.

27. True cognizable cases (classes I—V) rose from 40,128 in 1938 to 47,568, the marked increases being in serial 9 (rioting), serial 25 (dacoity), serial 29 (burglary), serial 33 (cattle theft and ordinary theft).

A comparative statement showing serious crime is given below :—

Crime.	Number of true cases.		Number of convictions.		Percentage of convictions.		Percentage of increase or decrease of true cases of 1939 as compared with 1938.
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sl. 11 Murder	255	334	56	56	21·9	16·7	+23·6
„ 13 Culpable homicide ...	166	170	104	82	62·6	48 2	+23
„ 9 Rioting	755	977	401	547	53·1	55·9	+22·7
„ 25 Dacoity	325	496	59	71	18·1	14·3	+34·4
„ 29 Burglary	18,918	22,894	1,216	1,434	6·4	6·2	+17·3
„ 33 Theft ordinary	11,018	12,749	2,547	2,704	23·1	21·2	+13·5
„ 33 Theft cattle	597	800	292	344	48·9	43·	+25·3
„ 26 Robbery	264	268	94	94	35·6	35·0	+1·4
Total ...	32,298	38,688	4,769	5,332	14·7	13·7	+16·5

Of the less serious forms of crime marked increases were noticeable in serial 35 (receiving stolen property) by 223 cases and in serial 37 (criminal or house-trespass) by 625 cases. Appreciable decreases occurred in the number of cases in serial 18 (grievous hurt) and 22A (Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty).

The provincial percentage of convictions was 17·8 against 19·4 in 1938 and 20·3 during the last quinquennium (1934—1938). The percentage of convictions under rioting increased slightly, while under murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, theft ordinary and cattle theft it decreased appreciably. The percentage of convictions under burglary and robbery remained stationary.

Non-cognizable crime.

28. 63,084 cases were reported against 64,656 in 1938 and an average of 62,936 during the quinquennium 1934—1938. This figure falls short of the last year's by 1,572 cases and calls for no comments.

Proportion of non-cognizable crime to the total volume of crime.

29. Compared with 1938, the percentage of non-cognizable crime to the total volume of crime was :—

Class.	Cognizable Crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total.	Percentage.		Variations in percentage.			
						1939.		1938.	
				1939.	1938.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—V ...	47,568	28,527	76,095	37·4	40·5	42·1 (Bhagalpur Division)	·07 (Railways.)	43·1 (Bhagalpur Division)	·3 (Railways.)
VI ...	9,056	6,541	15,597	41·9	44·3	61·3 Bhagalpur Division)	Nil (Railways.)	59·7 (Bhagalpur Division)	Nil (Railways.)

Property stolen and recovered.

30. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,53,054 against Rs. 15,78,931 in 1938 and of property recovered Rs. 1,67,600 against Rs. 1,28,984 in 1938.

The percentage of cases in which recovery was made fell from 25·2 in 1938 to 2[illegible]·7.

Investigation refused.

31. Of 23,791 reported cases of burglary and 12,145 of theft investigation was refused in 283 and 1,561 cases, respectively. The table below shows the percentage of burglary and theft cases in which the police refused investigation :—

Crime.	Patna Division.	Tirhut Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Railway (E. I. Ry. and B. & N. W. Ry.)	Provincial percentage.	Provincial percentage for 1938.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burglary	1·0	2·1	·2	1·1	·8	1·1	2·2
Theft ...	12·1	15·0	15·9	9·5	8·9	12·8	10 6

In 182 cases enquiry was ordered by the court but only 3 ended in conviction.

The percentage of refusals was high in Monghyr (21·6), Purnea (20·3) and Saran (20·1) districts.

Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.

32. Offence of this class numbered 1,176 against 915 in 1938.

Rioting and unlawful assemblies.

33. Riots and unlawful assemblies rose by 29·4 per cent from 755 in 1938 to 977 the triennial average being 707, but on the whole the public peace was well maintained. The increase was noticeable throughout the province and land disputes, Kisan agitation, and agrarian unrest were some of the important factors which contributed to this. In Gaya and Hazaribagh increases were partly due to communal disturbances. The Bengal and North-Western Railway also showed an increase due to undesirable activities of school boys during the football season.

Of 711 cases tried, 547 ended in the conviction of 4,554 persons. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases sent up for trial remained practically steady (76·3 against 76·9 in 1938) but the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried rose from 48·7 to 51·9.

Fire arms were used in 4 cases and other deadly weapons in 133 cases. 81 cases resulted in loss of life against 57 in 1938, 57 cases of riot and unlawful assemblies were due to communal trouble. In one case the police were obliged to open fire resulting in the death of 3 persons and injuries to 5 others.

449 cases were supervised by gazetted officers.

Forged Government currency notes.

34. There were 14 cases of note forgery against 19 in 1938 and the triennial average of 18. No case ended in conviction and in most cases there was no tangible clue.

Five cases could be called dangerous forgeries, as they were capable of being accepted without hesitation by intelligent and educated persons, and three of them were so nearly perfect as to escape detection except by experts. Of the cruder type of forgery, there was a hundred-rupee note which was printed from a hand made block, and a ten-rupee note which was completely

hand drawn. In one instance an old uncurrent type of ten-rupee note was altered into a fifty-rupee note.

Coining.

35. 29 true cases of coining were reported in 1939 against the same number in the previous year. Of thes, 16 ended in the conviction of 60 persons, of whom 2 were Marwari Baurias. In every case the coins were moulded. The Criminal Investigation Department assisted the district police in the investigation of 4 cases.

In a case of Purnea the local police, acting on information raided several villages and arrested a number of persons in the act of counterfeiting. 57 persons were placed on trial and 40 were convicted.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

36. 2,951 true cases occurred against 2,890 in 1938.

Murder.

37. 334 cases were reported against 255 in 1938. 133 cases involving 357 persons were tried in which 56 (42 per cent) ended in the conviction of 117 persons (or 32·7 per cent).

As usual, intrigue provided the most frequent cause for murder and this reason alone accounted for 24 per cent of the cases, 62 cases were the outcome of ill-feeling, jealousy or revenge : 45 were for gain ; and in 18 cases the victims were killed because they were alleged to have practised witchcraft. In 13 cases of dacoity 14 persons were murdered by the dacoits.

In Gaya there were 35 cases against 14 during the previous year, and against a triennial average of 21. Nine of these cases resulted from the communal riots in Gaya Town. In Muzaffarpur, an old widower in search of a bride was killed and robbed by persons who were acting as match-makers. In Hazaribagh, a man murdered his sister only because he had seen her talking to a man whom he did not know. In Ranchi, a husband killed his wife because she said she preferred to live with her mother rather than with him. In the same district, one servant killed another because the latter had disclosed the former's intrigue with his employer's wife. Later, the vendetta proceeded when the relation of the deceased murdered the murderer. In Darbhanga an old woman whose house had been burgled by a constable was found murdered while the constable was on bail during the trial of the burglary charge against him, but from which he was acquitted.

Culpable homicide.

38. 170 cases were reported against 166 in 1938. 361 persons were placed on trial in 126 cases and 163 were convicted in 82 cases. The percentages of cases and persons convicted to cases and persons tried were 65·0 and 45·1 respectively against 77 and 47·1 in 1938.

Infanticide.

39. There were 14 cases of infanticide against 15 in 1938. In 9 cases the victims were illegitimate children. In 6 cases the fear of social disgrace induced the mothers to commit suicide. In three cases charge sheets were submitted, two of which ended in acquittal and the third remained under trial at the close of the year.

Drugging.

40. 20 true cases of drugging were reported against 19 in 1938. Of 9 persons sent up in 7 cases, 5 were convicted in 4 cases. The other three cases had not been concluded at the close of the year.

Professional poisoners were responsible for 6 cases, in four of which atropine was the poison used, in one dhatura, and in one arsenic.

41. Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

Serial no.	Crime.	1939.						1938.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Chota Nagpur	Railway.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	101	136	135	124	..	496	325
26	Robbery ..	55	51	93	64	5	268	264
27	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	79	43	77	98	1	298	241
28	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	30	30	73	47	1	181	145
29	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	5,066	7,371	6,668	3,680	109	22,894	18,918
30	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5,331	7,631	7,046	4,013	116	24,137	19,893

Dacoity.

42. The incidence of dacoity rose to 496 cases from a triennial average of 316 cases and 325 cases in 1938. This figure has been exceeded only once (in 1931) since Bihar was separated from Bengal. The general reasons given for the increase are better reporting, economic difficulties, and greater daring among criminals who have lost much of their respect for the forces of law and order, partly on account of jail reforms. During the year agrarian, communal, and other troubles diverted some of the attention of the police from their normal duties of law enforcement in respect of crime, and towards the end of the year their vigilance was further diverted by extraneous duties necessitated by the outbreak of war.

Concurrent with the increase in incidence, there was an increase in the number of cases in which dacoity was accompanied with homicide. There were 13 such cases in which 14 people were killed. In the previous year two persons had been killed in two cases.

Throughout the province only three districts (excluding Railways) showed decreases. In two districts the figures remained steady and in twelve increases occurred—most marked being in Saran (90 cases against 31 of the previous year), Manbhum (75 cases against 29), Purnea (56 against 27), Gaya (38 cases against 25) and Hazaribagh (23 against 13).

In Saran, many cases began as burglaries and ended as dacoities when the culprits being disturbed proceeded to use violence. In this district some of the cases are believed to have been the work of criminals from the bordering districts of the United Provinces. To deal with the outbreak, officers of the Range Detective Staff and detachments of Range Reserves were deputed to assist in investigation, patrol, and picketting, and 2 officers of the C. I. D. were also employed. 32 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 13 years. 66 bad livelihood cases were launched. In 16 cases persons concerned were bound down and in 3 they were discharged. 47 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

In Manbhum the slump in the lac trade is given as an additional reason for the outbreak. Towards the end of the year, however, the situation improved considerably as the result of vigorous measures adopted with the assistance of contingents of the Range Reserves and the officers of the C. I. D. and Range Detective Staff. 41 persons were dealt with in specific cases and 50 await judgment in bad livelihood proceedings.

The increase in Purnea occurred in the north of the district on the border of Nepal. This outbreak has been ascribed to the activities of criminals residing in Nepal and operating on this side of the border. A disturbing feature in many of these cases was that the dacoits were armed with guns which they did not hesitate to use whenever villagers dared to offer resistance. Village defence forces were organised and there was close co-operation with the Nepal authorities though without result. In 2 cases the villagers offered very gallant resistance and dacoits were captured in spite of the fact that villagers were shot dead. There was a large increase also on the west bordering Bhagalpur district due to the activity of local gangs.

23 persons in 8 cases were convicted and 203 persons remained in custody at the end of the year under trial or investigation. In this disitrict too, the district force has been supplemented by a force of the Range Reserve and investigating officers from the Range Detective Staff.

In Gaya, the increase was due to the activities of an inter-district gang residing in Patna and Gaya, and when this gang was traced and 28 members were convicted, the outbreak ceased.

The percentage of cases in which persons were placed on trial fell from 34·4 to 27·2, while the percentage of cases ending in conviction remained practically steady at 52·5 against 52·6 in 1938, but the percentage of persons convicted fell from 38·7 to 36·7.

In 39 cases, villagers offered resistance to the dacoits, and in 7 instances the police, acting on information succeeded in arresting gangs preparing to commit dacoity. In 2 of these, bombs, firearms, disguises, and house-breaking implements were recovered.

In a case of Darbhanga a daffadar, on receipt of information that a gang of suspicious persons had come from Nepal, arranged a defence party and ambushed the gang on its return journey. The gang gave fight, and though everyone of the daffadar's party received injuries in the combat, two members of the gang were captured with property acquired in a dacoity committed that night.

In a case of Gaya, the villagers put up a particularly stout resistance and killed one dacoit.

43. 268 cases were reported against 264 in 1938. There were 49 highway robberies, 2 train robberies, and 3 mail robberies. Increases occurred in Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Saran and Muzaffarpur and there were satisfactory decreases in Purnea and Patna. The increase in Hazaribagh is attributed to economic depression, unemployment, and the pre-occupation of police on guard duties. In Monghyr the cases were mostly of a technical nature and were mainly cases in which burglars and thieves used violence in effecting their escape when detected. In Saran the increase is ascribed to general lawlessness among criminals and to jail reforms. No particular reason can be assigned to the increase in Muzaffarpur.

Robbery.

47 per cent of the cases reported were sent up for trial, and 75 per cent of them ended in conviction as against 83 per cent in 1938.

44. True cases of burglary rose by 21 per cent from 18,918 in 1938 to 22,894. The increase is most marked in Saran (2,061 against 1,404), Bhagalpur (2,042 against 1,575), Darbhanga (2,331 against 1,910), Manbhum (953 against 628), Shahabad (2,427 against 2,121), Dhanbad (673 against 412), Hazaribagh (711 against 496), Patna (1,685 against 1,473) and Champaran (1,002 against 795). The increase has been generally attributed to economic depression, unemployment, pre-occupation of police in communal and agrarian trouble, and a growing contempt for the forces of law and order amongst criminals. In addition, other reasons given are the activities of untraced Criminal Tribes Act members and foreign criminals in Saran ; poor harvests in Bhagalpur ; better reporting and activities of foreign criminals in Darbhanga ; the slump in the lac trade in Manbhum ; better reporting, poor harvests, and the slump in the coal trade in Dhanbad ; and a drive against suppression in Champaran.

Burglary.

8·1 per cent of the cases were attempts ; in 26·3 per cent no property was stolen, and in 16·5 per cent the value of property stolen was below Rs. 5.

The incidence per 10,000 of the population was 6·0 of the cases reported, 7·6 per cent were sent up for trial and 6·2 per cent of the cases reported ended in conviction against 6·4 per cent in 1938.

44. (*a*) Finger impressions left by culprits at the scene of crime in one case of Patna and one of Dhanbad were developed by the Finger Print Bureau, and were found on comparison to be the finger prints of one of the suspects in each case.

Clues from Finger Prints.

In Saran the identity of a dead dacoit was established by his finger impressions.

45. 298 cases of mischief by fire were reported against 241 in 1938. Of 49 cases tried, 26 ended in conviction. This form of crime was particularly prevalent in the districts of Shahabad, Manbhum, Santal Parganas, Singhbhum, and Monghyr which reported 48, 48, 25, 23 and 22 cases, respectively.

Mischief by fire.

46. Of 181 cases reported, against 145 last year, 83 were sent up for trial. 69 cases with 115 persons ended in conviction. Compared with the figures for 1938 there was an increase of 10 per cent in the number of cases ending in conviction, and 4·5 per cent in the number of accused convicted.

Mischief by killing animals.

No case of flaying goat alive was reported.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

47. There were 335 true cases against 318 in 1938 and 296 in 1937.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

48. The statement below shows the crime under class V by divisions :—

Serial no.	Crime.	1939.						1938.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagal-pur.	Chota Nagpur.	Railway.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	Theft { of cattle ..	182	155	256	202	5	800	597
	Theft { ordinary ..	2,515	2,599	3,467	3,164	1,004	12,749	11,018
34	Criminal breach of trust ..	109	107	168	106	16	506	494
35	Receiving stolen property..	268	316	411	256	21	1,272	1,049
36	Cheating	149	147	164	190	25	675	668
37	Criminal or house trespass or lurking house-trespass or house-breaking (excluding cases in serial 29.)	381	510	996	932	3	2,822	2,197
38	Breaking closed receptacle..	7	82	51	4	1	145	89
	Total ..	3,611	3,916	5,513	4,854	1,075	18,969	16,112

49. True cases of ordinary theft rose from 11,018 in 1938 to 12,749.

Ordinary theft.

Large increases occurred in Manbhum, Champaran, Patna, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Monghyr and Bhagalpur due generally to better reporting and adverse economic conditions. The rise on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, was due to the number of cases that occurred in staff quarters at wayside stations. The railway have their own chaukidars.

2 pistols and 1 revolver were stolen in 3 cases.

3,114 cases with 11,421 persons were tried. Of the cases tried 86·8 per cent ended in conviction against 89·2 per cent in 1938 and of the persons tried, 38·5 per cent were convicted against 44·2 in 1938.

50. Cattle thefts rose to 800 from 597 in 1938.

Cattle theft.

Several districts showed increases which were partly due to better reporting and partly to adverse economic conditions.

409 cases were tried of which 344 (or 84 per cent) ended in conviction.

The Panha system still exists in the district of Shahabad where 5 cases ended in conviction under section 215 Indian Penal Code.

51. 675 cases of swindling were reported against 668 cases in 1938.

Swindling.

Altogether 933 persons were placed on trial in 212 cases. The percentage of persons convicted increased by 1 per cent over the figure for 1938 and the percentage of cases convicted fell by 3 per cent. Habitual swindlers were concerned in 165 cases, and of 114 of these placed on trial, 49 were convicted.

There were 5 cases of note doubling against 8 in 1938.

Two persons of Rajputana, one of whom posed as a retired Prime Minister of an Indian State, bought a Remington Portable typewriter on the hire-purchase system and absconded. They were eventually arrested at Jhansi.

A Mukhtear of Kurseong (Bengal) successfully operated the telegraphic money order trick in Darbhanga and Monghyr. He and his associates were eventually arrested in Muzaffarpur and placed on trial.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

52. The following statement shows the crime in this class by divisions :—

Serial no.	Crime.	1939.						1938.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagal-pur.	Chota Nagpur.	Rail-ways.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Public Nuisance ..	1,298	385	512	934	19	3,148	3,644
2	Offences under Miscellaneous Acts and local laws.	1,107	1,235	686	2,363	119	5,510	4,474
3	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.	89	181	82	43	3	398	312
	Total ..	2,494	1,801	1,280	3,340	141	9,056	8,430

53. True cognizable cases, classes I—V rose from 1,133 in 1938 to 1,271 and class VI fell from 167 to 119.

Railway Crime.

Taking crime by railways (classes I—V) the Bengal and North-Western Railway registered an increase of 157 cases and the East Indian Railway a decrease of 19. The increase on the Bengal and North-Western Railway was mainly under class V. This was largely due to the increase in theft cases.

54. Accidents accounted for 388 deaths against 382 in 1938.

Railway accidents.

There were 83 cases of suicides and 3 cases of collisions in which 10 persons were killed and 5 wounded.

55. 35 cases of obstructions (16 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and 19 on the East Indian Railway) were declared to be true. Of these, 6 cases with 11 persons were sent up. 5 persons were convicted.

Obstruction Cases.

Comparative figures.

56. The table below gives the comparative figures for the two railways :—

Railway.	Cognizable cases per mile.	Killed per mile.	Accident per mile.
Bengal and North-Western Railway ..	·59	·15	·28
East Indian Railway	·58	·21	·52

After the Chichaki derailment resulting in considerable loss of life and property, the general public showed signs of losing confidence in travelling by train at night. To remove their apprehension and provide adequate protection a force of 5 sub-inspectors, 14 havildars and 454

Anti-Sabotage Force.

constables was sanctioned by Government as a temporary measure for a period of 6 months in the first instance with effect from 1st April 1939 for patrolling both the Grand Chord and Main lines of the East Indian Railway. The term of this force has been extended and it is satisfactory to note that since the introduction of this system of patrol there has been no derailment of any passenger train on the East Indian Railway in Bihar.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

57. There were 663 cases of suicide (268 men, 392 women and 3 children) against 630 in 1938.

Chota Nagpur contributed the largest number—232 against 190 in 1938.

11,746 deaths by accident were reported of which 26 subsequently proved to be murders. In 4,438 accidents, the victims were drowned. Of these, 1,618 occurred in wells. Reports, under section 133, Criminal Procedure Code were submitted in 1,474 cases of unprotected wells.

3,898 deaths were due to snake bite, 280 to wild beasts, 226 to collapse of buildings, 241 to colliery and factory accidents and 2,558 to other causes.

Reconvictions.

58. 8,666 persons including 1,488 old offenders were convicted of offences against property.

844 persons were dealt with under section 565 Criminal Procedure Code 189 of whom were convicted for failing to comply with the orders.

Sentences passed on old offenders were on the whole adequate.

Crime committed while on bail.

59. In Patna, Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum, 13 burglars released on bail committed burglaries while on bail. Four were convicted for both the offences one of whom, being a juvenile offender, was sent to the Reformatory School, Hazaribagh for 7 years; 3 in original cases only, 3 were acquitted and cases against 3, one of whom was a juvenile offender, remained pending at the close of the year.

In Monghyr and Manbhum and on the East Indian Railway 10 offenders under section 379 Indian Penal Code committed similar offences while on bail. Three were convicted in both the cases, one was acquitted and cases against 6 remained pending at the close of the year.

Six persons absconded from bail.

Bail was opposed in all cases except one.

False Cases.

60. The following statement shows action taken in respect of false cases :—

Heading.	1939.	1938.
(a) Cases declared maliciously false	1,565	1,463
(b) Number of cases under (a) declared false after trial ..	47	56
(c) Prosecutions ordered	453	375
(d) Cases ending in conviction	116	119
(e) Persons convicted	118	123
(f) Compensation awarded under section 250 of Criminal Procedure Code. ..	28	38

The percentage of prosecutions to maliciously false cases rose from 25·6 in 1938 to 28·9 and varied from 65·7 per cent in Dhanbad to 9·0 per cent on the East Indian Railway.

The percentage of conviction to the number prosecuted was 25·6 against 31.7 in 1938. In addition to the East Indian Railway which showed one conviction against one case tried, Bhagalpur showed the highest percentage of conviction.

A comparative statement where results above the average were obtained is below :—

Districts.	Number of maliciously false cases.	Number in which complainant was Prosecuted.	Number in which complainant was Convicted.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Bhagalpur	105	34	16	47·0
Ranchi	30	9	4	44·4
Palamau	53	7	3	42·8
Hazaribagh	62	35	14	40
Champaran	100	45	15	33·3
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	5	3	1	33·3
Shahabad	162	33	10	30·3
Santal Parganas ..	82	24	7	29·1
Dhanbad	35	23	6	26·0

Results were poor in Patna with 179 cases, 39 prosecutions, and 7 convictions; in Purnea with 133 cases, 47 prosecutions and 7 convictions; in Manbhum with 50 cases, 14 prosecutions and 2 convictions; in Monghyr with 139 cases, 23 prosecutions and 3 convictions; in Muzaffarpur with 61 cases, 19 prosecutions and 2 convictions; in Singhbhum with 32 cases, 10 prosecutions and 1 conviction; in Saran with 89 cases, 21 prosecutions and 1 conviction; in Darbhanga with 131 cases 37 prosecutions and 9 convictions and in Gaya with 106 cases, 29 prosecutions and 7 convictions.

The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to cases declared false after trial fell from 67·8 in 1938 to 59·5. No use of this section was made in Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum, Dhanbad, Singhbhum and on the two railways.

Compared with 1938 the result of prosecutions for perjury was as follows :—

Year.	Number of persons against whom application was made for prosecution.	Number of persons against whom application was granted.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1939 ..	83	83	25	20	37	1
1938 ..	99	94	31	26	30	7

61. Sessions Trials—

Years.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
			Cases convicted.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1938	606	2,149	65·5	49·3	
1939	571	2,351	60·4	49·4	

571 cases were tried against 606 in 1938. 345 ended in conviction as compared with 397 in the previous year. 507 cases (88 7 per cent) were from Bihar districts and the rest from Chota Nagpur and the two railways.

Percentages of conviction to cases tried were high on the Bengal and North-Western Railway (80 per cent), in Darbhanga (76·2 per cent), Santal Parganas (77.7 per cent), Champaran (73·4 per cent), Monghyr (70 8 per cent), Ranchi (70·5 per cent) and Patna (69 per cent) while in Gaya, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Muzaffarpur, Dhanbad and Shahabad the percentages were 53·3, 50, 50, 49, 33·3 and 31·1 respectively.

399 cases out of 571 tried, took more than 3 months' time for the trial to commence in the Sessions Court from the date of the institution of the First Information Report.

The average number of days taken between the date of commitment order and the date of the commencement of trial in the Chota Nagpur Division was 129 and in other Divisions 65.

Remands and delays in trials.

62. A statement for the last 5 years is given at page XXXVI of the appendix.

The percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings was 49·5 against 50·6 in 1938 while 14·4 cases were remanded six or more times against 12·4 in 1938.

Compared with 1938, the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings fell in all the districts except Saran, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum where the percentages were 53·3, 59·3, 66·4, 49·4 and 46·4 against 45·7, 51·2, 51·9, 43·7 and 42·4, respectively in 1938. The percentages remained steady in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur (51·3 against 51·3 and 44·4 against 44·1).

The percentage of cases remanded six or more times was high in all districts except in Champaran, Purnea and Ranchi where the percentages were 6·3, 9·4 and 6·6 against 7·3, 5·5 and 8·7 respectively in 1938. Gaya showed the highest percentage 20·7.

There was a marked improvement in Saran—the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings being 53·3 against 45 7 in 1938 and of cases remanded six or more times being 14·7 against 21·1 in 1938.

Preventive measures.

63. The following table shows action taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year 1939 and comparative figures for 1938.—

Divisions.	Section 144.		Section 145.		Section 106.		Section 107.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	1,420	2,111	479	181	13	29	168	183
Tirhut	1,019	1,207	99	175	3	2	50	36
Bhagalpur ...	1,026	962	285	220	3	7	140	155
Chota Nagpur ...	545	604	195	179	...	15	264	236
Railways ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	4,010	4,889	1,058	755	19	53	622	610

Security cases (under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code only).

64. Comparative figures of security cases are below :—

——	1938.		1939.	
	109 Criminal Procedure Code.	110 Criminal Procedure Code.	109 Criminal Procedure Code.	110 Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Number of proceedings instituted	522	118	705	173
(b) Number of cases in which persons concerned were bound down.	384	64	480	78
(c) Percentage of cases in which persons concerned were bound down to cases instituted.	73·5	54·2	68	45
(d) Percentage of cases tried locally ..	·4	91·5	·1	100
(e) Number of persons against whom proceedings were instituted.	640	518	1,000	543
(f) Number of persons from whom security was demanded.	463	276	665	231
(g) Number of proceedings pending ..	63	47	131	85
(h) Number of persons pending ..	76	173	192	276

The percentage of persons bound down to persons against whom proceedings were completed was 82 under 109 Criminal Procedure Code and 86 under 110 Criminal Procedure Code. There was a very marked increase in proceedings under 109 Criminal Procedure Code and in Darbhanga district in particular where proceedings were instituted against 230 persons.

65. There were 840 persons at large at the close of 1938. 206 fresh names were registered during the year, 9 surrendered, 137 were arrested and 68 were struck off the list or died, leaving 832 persons at the close of the year.

Absconding offenders.

The number of wanted absconders was high in Saran (95), Purnea (94) Darbhanga (90), Bhagalpur (75) and Shahabad (74). The percentage of arrests to the total number of absconders was high in Dhanbad (30), Muzaffarpur (22·3), Hazaribagh (21·4), Darbhanga (17·6), Gaya (16·9) and Monghyr (16·6).

66. At the close of the year 26,250 persons were on the surveillance registers. Of these, 3,316 were in jail, 2,506 untraced and 20,428 under active surveillance.

Surveillance.

67. The system of teaching constables to recognise bad characters continued with fairly satisfactory results.

Recognition of bad characters.

68. The number of arrests by picketting parties rose to 558 from 527 in 1938. 340 persons so arrested were convicted and 163 were under trial at the close of the year of whom 146 were from Darbhanga and Bhagalpur districts both of which showed very high figures of arrests (286 and 131 respectively). Arrests were poor in Dhanbad (1), Gaya (3), Manbhum (4), Singhbhum (4), Hazaribagh (5) and Ranchi (5).

Picketting.

In Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum, Dhanbad, Singhbhum and East Indian Railway all persons placed on trial were convicted. In Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Patna, Champaran, Monghyr and Santal Parganas the percentages of conviction to persons placed on trial were 98·2, 94·1, 90, 90, 86·9 and 85·7 respectively. In Saran and Palamau no arrests were made. The only person placed on trial in the Bengal and North-Western Railway was acquitted.

69. 2,641 officers and men were employed on town patrol duty. Town patrol staffs are generally reported to be insufficient, burglaries in towns rose from 2,911 in 1938 to 3,541 including 254 attempts. All districts except Muzaffarpur showed increases, the most noticeable being in Saran (99 cases), Monghyr (86 cases), Bhagalpur (71 cases), Gaya (58 cases) and Shahabad (58 cases). Pre-occupation of police in communal riots, industrial strikes and agrarian troubles, and economic depression, better reporting of cases and influx of outside criminals contributed to the general increase in burglaries.

Town patrols and street lighting.

Against the arrest by round parties of 357 persons with 241 convictions last year, there were 559 arrests with 362 convictions—180 under the various sections of the Indian Penal Code and other Acts and 182 under preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Patna reported 45 arrests with 26 convictions, Gaya 26 arrests with 24 convictions, Shahabad 28 arrests with 20 convictions, Saran 14 arrests with 10 convictions, Champaran 10 arrests with 10 convictions, Muzaffarpur 39 arrests with 35 convictions, Darbhanga 85 arrests with 62 convictions, Monghyr 73 arrests with 66 convictions, Purnea 24 arrests with 19 convictions, Santal Parganas 17 arrests with 10 convictions, Hazaribagh 32 arrests with 25 convictions, Palamau 8 arrests with 8 convictions and Singhbhum 16 arrests with 16 convictions.

There were 19,700 street lamps at the close of the year against 17,964 in 1938. Street lighting in most towns is inadequate.

70. In addition to the regular patrols on the Nepal frontier certain roads were patrolled in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Temporary road patrols composed of Range and District reserves as well as rural police worked in certain crime affected areas in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad,

Road patrols.

Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Owing to the frequent withdrawal of Range Reserves in connection with labour and communal troubles these measures did not prove as effective as they should have been particularly in Saran and Manbhum.

V.—Criminal Investigation Department.

71. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased for a period of one year by a Superintendent, an Inspector, 13 sub-inspectors, 1 assistant sub-inspector and 2 constables to cope with the increase of work in the Special Branch due to the outbreak of War and owing to the creation of a temporary post of Special Press Adviser. In addition 1 Superintendent was placed on special duty in the Criminal Investigation Department during the month of October for duties connected with the War.

Staff.

72. History sheets of habitual criminals on record now number 4,014, by the addition of 44 new history-sheets during the year and the elimination of 27.

Intelligence Bureau.

The Bureau supplied data of previous convictions of persons accused in 8 cases. In collaboration with the Finger Print Bureau, the Criminal Intelligence Bureau provided information about the previous history and convictions of 137 persons.

From the stolen property register the Bureau was able to trace a watch, which had been recovered under suspicious circumstances in Faridpur district, as having been stolen in Calcutta earlier in the year.

73. At the close of the year there were 4,621 registered members belonging to 10 tribes and 71 gangs against 4,836 registered members a year earlier. The decrease is mainly due to removal of registered members under rule 3(1)(a) of the Bihar Criminal Tribes Rules, 1937.

Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year 126 members belonging to gangs previously brought under the Act were registered for the first time. One person resident in this province but belonging to a gang which had been brought under the Act in Bengal was also registered.

The proposal to register under the Act 79 members of Ramayan Dusadh's gang of Shahabad is still pending with Government.

336 registered members, including 1 Karwal, were convicted under the penal sections of the Act; 118 were convicted in specific offences under the Indian Penal Code; and 2 persons were bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Compared with the previous year, these figures represent an increase of 75 prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act, 17 under the Indian Penal Code and a decrease of 5 in the number of those against whom preventive action was taken. On the whole, sentences were adequate.

The restrictions of the Act have been liberally relaxed in respect of registered members against whom there had been no adverse report for 5 years, and the registration of boys who reached the registrable age is now effected with discrimination, and now they are not automatically registered as before. Formerly, the women members of the Dhekaro tribe in the Santal Parganas were registered but this practice has been discontinued and the names of women already on the register have been removed.

By way of reclamation, attempts are being made to educate the children of registered members. The police have started an Upper Primary School in village Rayam, police-station Jhanjharpur in the district of Darbhanga to educate the children of the registered members in that locality, of whom there

is a large number. An industrial institution has also been started at the same place under the auspices of the police, and employment is given to registered members in the weaving of durries, nevar, etc. As far as can be judged at this stage this venture appears to have been successful and the Superintendent of Police has reported that no registered members who have been trained in weaving have been convicted. The scope of the institution is, of course, limited because of the difficulty in finding a market for the manufactured articles but there has been an improvement in this respect also during the past year and some police requirements are now being obtained from this institution. It obtains a recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 35 from the Director of Industries, who has granted a further Rs. 1,300 to construct a pucca building. Financial aid for the upkeep of the institution has also been received from the District Magistrate, Darbhanga, the Raj Darbhanga and from others. Local bodies, however, are still reluctant to assist in the matter of reclamation of Criminal Tribes Act members and no help is received except from the Salvation Army at Chauterwa in the district of Champaran, who maintain a Dom settlement.

During the year, the third edition of the Criminal Tribes Act Manual was published. Inspectors of the Criminal Tribes Act Section of the Criminal Investigation Department examined the working of the Act in Gaya, Monghyr, Manbhum, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Patna, Palamau and Muzaffarpur.

Questioned documents.

74. 137 cases involving questioned documents were received for examination against 143 during 1938 and the experts gave evidence in 58 cases. Frequent requests are made for the examination of questioned documents in cases other than police cases and have to be refused for want of the necessary staff. It is proposed, however, to train a third expert and when this has been done it is anticipated that the operation of this valuable section of the Criminal Investigation Department will be extended.

Photo Bureau.

75. During the year 652 manuscripts and 396 finger impressions were photographed. Photorgraphs were also taken of 67 Criminal Tribes Act members and 58 other persons and of 107 miscellaneous subjects. In all, 2,532 prints and enlargements were prepared. It was found possible to purchase further articles of up-to-date photographic equipment to maintain the efficiency of the Bureau. Rs. 310 was realised from private parties as the cost of finger-print enlargements.

Finger Print Bureau.

76. 6,127 slips were examined and 930 persons were identified as old offenders, members of Criminal Tribes or absconders.

Latent impressions left on a pane of glass in a case of burglary in Dhanbad were found on comparison to be those of one of the suspects in the case.

The finger print slip of the criminal, who in the hope of evading identification had mutilated the fingers of his left hand after his sixth conviction, was received for search from Patna district. In spite of the obvious difficulties the Bureau was able to establish his identity as an old jail bird with many aliases.

In a dacoity case of Saran district an unknown dacoit was killed by the villagers. The skin from the finger tips was sent to the Bureau for comparison with the thumb impressions on certain documents, and it was eventually proved by the Bureau that the left thumb impression of the deceased dacoit corresponded with that on one of the documents and his identity was thereby fixed beyond doubt.

7,957 new slips were placed on record and 550 were eliminated bringing the total number of slips on record to 193,075.

Experts from the Bureau gave evidence in 344 cases, 299 of them being private cases. Opinions were furnished in 1,114 cases of which 1,040 were private. In Crown case 25 opinions were given on latent impressions.

The amount received by the Bureau in fees, pay and other charges was Rs. 27,034-8-0, a figure greater than the income on the same account during the previous year, and substantially greater than the cost of maintenance of the Bureau.

Fraudulent Civil Suits.

77. One case was reported during the year but as the suit had been filed in the district in which both parties resided, and for other reasons did not come under the rules on the subject, it was not taken up.

One case which was under enquiry at the close of 1938 was dropped. The enquiry showed that it was not a fit case for C. I. D. investigation.

A case of 1937 in which a fraudulent civil suit was decreed in Vizagapatam against a resident of Ranchi is pending. An application has been filed under section 476 Criminal Procedure Code for the prosecution of the plaintiff.

Investigation Department.

78. Outbreaks of dacoity were primarily dealt with by the district and the Range Detective Staffs but officers of the investigating branch of the Criminal Investigation Department were deputed in connection with the more serious outbreaks. Four inspectors and one sub-inspector were thus employed in Manbhum, Bhagalpur, Saran, Gaya, Dhanbad and Santal Parganas.

In addition to miscellaneous enquiries, five inspectors and six sub-inpectors investigated or assisted in the investigation of specialised crimes such as note-forgery, coining and swindling, and in other cases of particular importance.

One inspector and one sub-inspector were engaged in the investigation of a case in which a number of valuable gold and other coins of historical value were stolen from the Patna Museum.

Derailments on the East Indian Railway also occupied the attention of the investigating branch, and one inspector and two sub-inspectors were employed in connection with the serious derailment which occurred at Chichaki on the Grand Chord.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Motor Vehicles.

79. The number of motor vehicles taxed during the year was 9,497, or 518 more than the previous year. The figure includes 702 lorries and 1,366 buses.

The tax collected amounted to Rs. 3,01,146 during the first half year ending 30th September 1939. The figure for the second half year is not yet available.

1,383 new driving licenses were issued of which 302 were professional and 11,647 old licenses were renewed, of which 4,561 were professional.

The number of persons injured in motor vehicles accidents rose from 440 in 1938 to 506. 79 persons were fatally injured against 87 in 1938.

There were 2,240 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, 212 under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and 252 cases under the Indian Penal Code against 2,455, 188 and 243 in the previous year.

Police Relief Fund.

80. A donation of Rs. 120 was paid to the widow of a constable.

Police Officers' Co-operative Banking Society.

80. (*a*) The Police Officers' Co-operative Banking Society, Limited, was started in 1921 with 17 members and a capital of Rs. 8,000 only. All Police officers down to the rank of assistant sub-inspectors and ministerial officers working in the Police Department are eligible for membership. The society advances loans to its members.

The number of members of the society at the close of the year under report was 1,841 (including 333 members of the Orissa Police Force), and the

total paid up share capital was Rs. 97,770 (excluding a reserve fund of Rs. 39,979).

To give financial aid to the families of deceased members, the Society started a 'Death Benefit Fund' in 1933 and from the first year commenced paying a sum of Rs. 250 to each such family. The scheme became popular immediately and the number of members has now increased to 1,262. The amount of contribution from the fund was increased to Rs. 1,000 with the result that at the close of the year in 47 cases Rs. 33,075 was contributed from the fund.

VII.—MERITS OF OFFICERS.

Merits of officers.

81. As desired by my predecessor (Mr. A. K. Sinha) I express his appreciation of the assistance received from all the Deputy Inspectors-General and the Assistant to the Inspector-General (Mr. Carter).

I select the following Superintendents and officiating Superintendents for special mention :—

Messrs. Hare, Wright-Neville, Johnston, Hamid, Magrath, Blewitt, Sahay, Milton, Walker, Hargreave, Rai Bahadur A. K. P. Sinha, Roy, Khan, R. R. Prashad, M. K. Sinha (officiating) and Baleshwar Prashad.

The following officers have been selected by Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant to the Inspector-General and Superintendents :—

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Messrs. S. Akhouri, R. A. P. Sinha, Clerici (officiating Superintendent of Police) and J. C. Ghosh.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Babu Akhouri Raghunath Sahay, Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Pandey, Babu Dibyendu Sunder Sinha, Maulavi Saiyid Ali Abbas, Khan Sahib Abul Khair Mallik, Mr. E. J. Morris, Rai Sahib Jagdeo Prashad Singh, Sardar Bahadur Tiku Singh Thappa (Honorary), Rai Sahib Anohit Singh, Rai Sahib Ram Bilas Singh (officiating), Babu Baidya Nath Mazumdar, Maulavi Muhammad Abdul Tauhid (officiating), Rai Bahadur Asvini Kanta Roy, Rai Bahadur Ram Briksh Singh, Babu Baleshwar Upadhya (officiating), Rai Sahib Monoranjan Roy (officiating) and Rai Sahib Ajit Kumar Ganguly.

SERGEANTS-MAJOR.

Rimmington, Buffey, Chapman, Rai Sahib Raghunath Singh (officiating), Stapleton, Ball, Borton, Smedley, Davenport and Gleeson.

INSPECTORS.

Saiyid Muhammad Hafiz (Santal-Parganas), Govinda Saran Mitra (Bhagalpur), Dasrath Prashad Singh (Bhagalpur), Abani Kanta Roy (Monghyr), Triloki Prashad Tewari (Monghyr), Rajaballi Thakur (Darbhanga), Saiyid Muzaffaruddin (Champaran), Bikramajit Singh (Saran), Sukhdeo Singh (Saran), Dip Lal Singh (Purnea), Nag Narayan Singh (Purnea), Habibun Nabi (Patna), Jamuna Prashad Singh (Patna), Sakaldip Singh (Gaya), Dhanukdhari Mahata (Gaya), Gorakh Nath Sinha (Gaya), Lachhmi Prashad Sinha (Shahabad), Basistha Narayan Sinha (Shahabad), Yusuf Jan Khan (Shahabad), Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Ibrahim Quli (Hazaribagh), Nand Lal Singh (Hazaribagh), Saiyid Muhammad Siddique (Manbhum), Panchkauri Misra (Dhanbad), Renu Pada Ghosh (Dhanbad), Bhudev Chandra Banerji (Jamshedpur), Baikunth Prashad Roy (Southern Range Detective staff), F. C. Beckwith (C. I. D.), Rai Sahib Ram Kedar Singh (C. I. D.), Nihar Kumar Mukharji (C. I. D.), Fariduddin Hyder (C. I. D.), Rai Sahib Jitendra Nath Adhikari (C. I. D.), Durga Prashad Singh (C. I. D.), Sailendra Nath Sen. (C. I. D.) and Sri Krishna Lal (P. T. College).

SERGEANTS.

Baines and Smith.

SUB-INSPECTORS.

Gupteshwar Singh (Santal Parganas), Raj Bans Singh (Purnea), Majibur-Rahman (Purnea), Lalit Mohan Chatterji (Purnea), Saiyid Abdul Salam (Bhagalpur), Sarab Narayan Singh (Bhagalpur), Silwant Sahay (Monghyr), Niayamat Ali Khan (Monghyr), Lachmi Chand Lal (Monghyr), Sachindra Nath Banarji (Saran), Rudra Bihari Saran (Patna), Kamla Prashad Sinha (Patna), Ramji Prashad (Patna), Barun Chandra Sinha (Patna), Rambilas Ray (Gaya), Ramasis Singh (Gaya), Ram Chiz Prashad (Shahabad), Sheo Kumar Misra (Shahabad), Janakdhari Singh (Shahabad), Bagla Prashad Kabi (Hazaribagh), Manzurul Haqq (Hazaribagh), Balram Swami (Hazaribagh), Enamul Haqq (Ranchi), Harendra Nath Mitra (Ranchi), Bansidhar Singh (Manbhum), Nageshwar Prashad no. I (Southern Range Detective Staff), Banwari Mahto (Southern Range Detective Staff), Lakshmi Shanker Prashad Sinha (D. I.-G., Southern Range Office), Gaur Chandra Bhui (D. I. G., Southern Range Office), Anil Kanta Sarkar (C. I. D.), Mehta Somadutta Law (C. I. D.), Anil Kumar Sarkar (C. I. D.), Surya Narayan Prasad (C. I. D.), Tarak Das Bose (C. I. D.), Sudheswar Prashad Singh (C. I. D.) and Bibhuti Bhushan Kunar (Police Training College).

SUBEDARS.

Chandraman Rai (G. M. P., Ranchi) and Abdul Hamid Khan (M. P., Bhagalpur).

JEMADAR.

Ram Kewal Pathak (M. P., Bhagalpur).

ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTORS.

Jagadish Pandey (Bhagalpur), Bhola Nath Banarji (C. I. D.) and Upendra Nath Ghosh (C. I. D.).

HAVILDAR.

Havildar-Major Jitman Rai (G. M. P., Ranchi).

NAIK.

Writer Naik Siparash Singh (M. P., Bhagalpur).

IMPERIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART I—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES. Convicted.	TRUE CASES. Discharged acquitted, or	TRUE CASES. Not detected or apprehended.	TRUE CASES. Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	13	39	...	52	1	9	13	16	6	7	29	...	...	29	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	2	7	...	9	...	1	3	3	...	2	5	1	...	6	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	18	1	19	1	4	1	...	3	10	14	...	...	14	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	3	29	...	32	1	3	2	19	4	2	25	...	...	25	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	17	101	...	118	6	8	25	45	7	22	74	4	2	78	5
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	452	1,752	1	2,203	90	522	564	465	164	164	794	183	82	977	234
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	9	...	10	...	1	3	4	...	2	6	1	...	7	...
10A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	2	40	...	42	6	11	...	5	1	19	25	7	1	32	...
		Total	492	2,004	2	2,494	105	560	613	563	185	228	978	198	85	1,176	240
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	302, 303	Murder	95	432	...	527	15	50	124	56	77	200	333	1	...	334	5
12	307	Attempts at murder	13	54	...	67	4	7	16	17	10	13	40	...	...	40	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	63	217	...	280	7	36	63	32	44	44	170	...	...	170	4
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	39	122	...	161	21	39	20	30	82	19	81	2	...	83	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	30	...	34	2	3	6	8	6	9	23	...	...	23	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	130	...	139	...	34	11	23	4	66	93	...	...	93	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	7	154	...	161	1	37	9	67	7	36	110	...	...	110	4
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	256	1,391	4	1,643	6	244	239	292	101	251	648	194	42	842	510
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	10	40	...	50	4	16	9	4	3	13	20	...	...	20	1
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	140	1,258	13	1,385	26	299	174	140	80	238	471	220	33	691	428
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	46	279	...	325	15	144	37	53	27	35	115	60	12	175	14
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	17	...	19	3	5	3	1	1	6	8	2	...	10	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	13	59	...	72	2	14	20	21	7	3	31	6	4	37	5
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	31	235	...	266	13	48	30	65	87	64	166	65	16	231	9
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	33	171	...	207	1	76	24	46	17	28	91	1	...	92	15
		Total	764	4,589	17	5,336	120	1,052	785	905	453	1,025	2,400	551	107	2,951	996

STATEMENT A—*concld.*

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concld.*

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	116	589	...	705	29	35	140	70	64	359	493	3	1	496	8
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	40	433	...	473	46	97	68	90	32	136	258	10	4	268	4
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	46	393	...	439	71	79	31	17	23	217	257	41	9	298	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	27	185	...	212	3	52	26	52	14	53	119	62	17	181	12
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	844	23,791	283	24,352	661	460	633	1,416	321	20,839	22,859	35	18	22,894	22
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,073	25,391	283	26,181	810	723	898	1,645	454	21,604	23,986	151	49	24,137	47
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	22	237	1	258	21	69	25	38	8	41	88	169	24	257	56
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	11	126	...	137	3	34	7	31	6	40	77	1	...	78	16
		Total ...	33	363	1	395	24	103	32	69	14	81	165	170	24	335	72
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
33	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	60	1,000	9	1,051	25	123	100	344	65	382	800	...	...	800	12
		Theft ... ordinary	757	12,145	1,561	11,341	389	1,169	885	2,183	410	6,224	10,378	2,371	521	12,749	81
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	108	429	2	535	16	83	111	120	22	131	275	231	52	506	52
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	182	1,388	2	1,568	23	159	150	1,060	105	68	1,235	37	27	1,272	3
36	419, 420	Cheating	109	452	4	557	12	64	144	160	27	100	291	384	25	675	50
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	71	691	4	758	23	144	61	186	71	167	428	2,394	369	2,822	106
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	152	32	122	2	5	1	10	2	101	145	...	...	145	1
		Total ...	1,289	16,257	1,614	15,932	490	1,747	1,452	4,063	702	7,173	13,552	5,417	994	18,969	305
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,651	48,604	1,917	50,338	1,549	4,185	3,780	7,245	1,808	30,111	41,081	6,487	1,259	47,568	1,660

STATEMENT AA.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES. Convicted.	TRUE CASES. Discharged or acquitted.	TRUE CASES. Not detected or apprehended.	TRUE CASES. Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part I.*																
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	92	3,385	...	3,477	6	247	131	2,666	311	85	3,062	86	83	3,148	31
2	......	Consolidated figures for offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	75	1,363	5	1,433	10	115	176	874	73	152	1,104	4,406	4,283	5,510	33
3	Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).	All offences under the Act	58	451	...	509	...	17	84	354	7	37	398	...	...	398	10
		Total ...	225	5,199	5	5,419	16	379	391	3,894	391	274	4,564	4,492	4,366	9,056	74

STATEMENT A.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169 Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	..	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	34	1	2	18	15	3	...	13	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	14	166	16	49	92	60	32	1	21	...	...	...	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	2	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	7	2	2	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...
7	212 and 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	34	5	...	28	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	45	123	15	1	92	70	22	12	1	...	...	...	22
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3,217	11,917	1,278	241	7,309	4,017	3,292	192	38	9	3	6	2,083
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	7	...	2	3	3	...	...	4,223	1,460	537	923	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	2	41	9	16	18	17	1	...	3	6	1	5	...
		Total ...	3,283	12,334	1,326	313	7,569	4,205	3,364	205	4,301	1,484	541	943	2,108
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	302, 303	Murder	196	772	232	113	343	117	226	9	270	14	...	14	10
12	307	Attempts at murder	18	77	17	6	47	23	24	...	25	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	168	388	36	23	361	163	198	18	120	...	...	...	16
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	48	110	23	3	107	34	73	4	25	2	...	2	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	6	21	4	...	19	10	9	...	4	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	52	10	6	32	25	7	1	8	...	...	...	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	5	107	19	2	78	68	10	...	8	...	...	...	5
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt	521	2,472	331	34	1,038	583	455	23	493	568	94	474	1,097
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	22	5	7	10	5	5	...	6	...	...	...	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	244	1,687	284	17	559	256	303	15	287	593	89	504	784
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	81	453	132	31	262	96	166	11	81	123	26	97	28
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	8	13	8	...	12	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	46	102	8	2	82	46	36	1	33	10	5	5	23
23	354, 356, 357... ...	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	37	189	41	3	133	67	66	3	37	101	18	83	12
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	34	136	25	2	100	59	41	1	16	8	1	7	27
		Total ...	1,424	6,601	1,175	249	3,183	1,556	1,627	86	1,414	1,419	233	1,186	2,004

STATEMENT A—*concld.*

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—*concld.*

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*													
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. ...	519	1,847	483	286	964	351	613	52	556	8	6	2	77
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	50	370	62	21	241	140	101	4	85	27	7	20	11
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	94	259	99	51	134	24	110	3	61	168	45	123	8
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	41	184	27	8	134	84	50	3	43	95	31	64	18
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	539	3,826	360	86	3,009	2,009	1,000	67	871	36	24	12	39
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,243	6,486	1,031	447	4,482	2,608	1,874	129	1,616	834	113	221	153
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	554	51	14	158	85	78	8	214	459	43	416	154
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	14	149	39	...	94	46	48	...	7	2	...	2	23
		Total ...	51	703	90	14	252	131	121	8	221	461	43	418	177
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	94	870	117	12	660	451	209	20	146	...	...	...	29
		Theft ... { ordinary	1,082	5,862	614	102	4,689	2,965	1,724	125	1,247	6,732	1,435	5,297	292
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	58	307	28	15	189	135	54	45	78	280	63	217	55
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	241	2,025	77	10	1,963	1,442	521	43	209	41	33	8	7
36	419, 420	Cheating	150	505	47	5	361	230	131	33	168	572	40	532	74
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	133	1,070	107	17	623	385	238	4	114	6,194	1,016	5,178	342
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	22	...	...	17	16	1	...	4	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	1,758	10,661	990	161	8,502	5,624	2,878	270	1,966	13,819	2,587	11,232	800
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,759	36,785	4,612	1,184	23,988	14,124	9,864	698	9,518	17,517	3,517	14,000	5,242

STATEMENT AA.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in police custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	REMARKS. (Cases of death, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compromised, etc.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.*														
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	61	3,439	102	6	3,234	2,893	341	5	128	110	108	2	30
2	......	Consolidated figures for offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	112	2,635	73	7	2,292	2,083	209	16	326	4,606	4,231	375	49
3	Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924).	All offences under this Act ...	36	465	4	1	421	411	10	66	64	...	...	...	11
		Total ...	209	6,539	179	14	5,947	5,387	560	87	518	4,716	4,339	377	90

STATEMENT B.

Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN— Discharge or acquittal.	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN— Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B(1) and 120 B(2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 255A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	144	1,450	1,594	62	146	263	880	248	21	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	6	37	43	2	8	16	17	5	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	121	762	883	211	38	299	180	155	22	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	9	48	57	17	4	9	16	11	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	12	78	90	1	4	11	61	13	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	1	5	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	46	786	832	...	12	90	682	48	1	...	...
		Total ...	339	3,170	3,509	293	211	689	1,841	475	44	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

Return of Non-Cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concld.*

Serial no.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN— Discharge or acquittal.	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN— Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	36	207	243	107	28	60	23	25	5	...	...
		Total ...	36	207	243	107	28	60	23	25	5	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	81	81	64	8	3	3	3	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	328	4,730	5,058	2,949	1,116	504	164	325	12	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,256	14,122	15,378	5,748	5,308	1,836	930	1,556	42	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	1	4	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,586	18,938	20,524	8,762	6,434	2,346	1,098	1,884	54	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the property.*												
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating	23	428	451	239	98	55	20	39	1	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	58	399	457	174	134	63	32	54	8	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	415	5,382	5,797	2,561	1,776	594	282	584	12	...	...
		Total ...	496	6,209	6,705	2,974	2,008	712	334	677	16	...	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	9	9	2	4	1	...	2	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	179	2,036	2,215	932	625	365	71	222	13	...	...
25	500 to 503 ...	Defamation	44	359	403	182	77	70	25	49	1	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	90	940	1,030	594	169	107	59	101	5	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	10	114	124	2	6	35	73	8	1	...	...
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, section 106, C. P. C.	3	53	56	...	8	3	45	...	...	...	...
		Ditto ditto section 107, C. P. C.	57	610	667	4	227	219	82	135	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	70	1,041	1,111	32	256	230	454	139	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	411	755	1,166	30	81	430	434	191	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	47	623	670	63	220	226	106	55	...	...	...
		Total ...	911	6,541	7,452	1,841	1,673	1,686	1,350	902	20	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,763	28,016	29,779	1,928	3,926	2,157	19,419	2,349	29	...	...
		Total ...	1,763	28,016	29,779	1,928	3,926	2,157	19,419	2,349	29	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,131	63,084	68,215	15,906	14,280	7,650	24,066	6,313	168	...	...

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

Return of Non-Cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED. On complaint.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED. On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	REMARKS. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	REMARKS. Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	41(*c*)
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120B(1) and 120B(2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc., etc.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	—	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	283	1,533	824	119	2,521	166	579	1,239	...	458	79	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	8	126	8	...	142	6	25	83	...	22	6	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	128	1,024	287	64	1,375	191	644	263	...	263	14	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	10	60	11	2	79	12	37	16	...	14	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	3	65	30	1	97	6	8	74	...	9	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	11	85	61	...	157	...	8	133	...	15	1	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	170	1,177	1,754	113	2,988	23	303	2,547	...	109	6	...	...
		Total ...	613	4,070	2,979	299	7,363	408	1,604	4,355	...	890	106	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	43	259	1	13	290	43	143	44	...	39	21	...	...
		Total ...	43	259	1	13	290	43	143	44	...	39	21	...	...

STATEMENT B—*concld.*

Return of Non-Cognizable crime for the year 1939.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—*concld.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued: On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried: Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14(*c*)
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	39	...	...	39	27	3	6	...	3	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	362	4,212	...	93	4,481	1,742	1,219	267	...	443	810	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	31	40	...	...	71	...	31	13	...	19	8	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	2,608	23,458	21	621	25,466	9,158	4,896	2,381	...	3,070	5,961	...	...
18	374	Compulsory labour	5	5	...	...	10	4	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3,006	27,754	21	714	30,067	10,931	6,152	2,669	...	3,535	6,780	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
19	417, 418	Cheating	26	379	...	11	394	119	106	34	...	73	62	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	56	397	1	7	447	136	127	40	...	70	74	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	900	9,160	2	309	9,753	4,758	1,684	730	...	1,284	1,297	...	..
		Total ...	982	9,936	3	327	10,594	5,013	1,917	804	...	1,427	1,433	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion	4	164	...	...	168	...	11	10	...	12	135	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	9	125	...	...	134	...	24	10	...	14	86	...	...
24	493 to 498... ...	Offences relating to marriage	315	2,663	4	130	2,852	1,192	771	121	...	378	390	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	74	374	...	2	446	39	189	35	...	90	93	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	54	806	2	80	782	196	202	162	...	127	95	..	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	92	178	7	1	276	15	86	117	...	41	17	...	...
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, section 106, C. P. C.	...	140	130	...	270	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto ditto section 107, C. P. C.	410	3,015	1,262	98	4,589	864	1,601	50	...	896	722	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	261	1,506	1,311	243	2,835	343	731	1,364	...	335	62	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	1,591	2,756	1,638	191	5,794	459	1,893	1,844	...	1,288	310		...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	37	575	...	17	595	159	178	113	...	47	98	...	...
		Total ...	2,848	12,302	4,354	762	18,742	3,267	5,687	4,552	...	3,228	2,008	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	1,710	27,687	5,143	1,821	32,719	3,140	3,243	21,528	...	2,045	2,763	...	...
		Total ...	1,710	27,687	5,143	1,821	32,719	3,140	3,243	21,528	...	2,045	2,763	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,202	82,010	12,502	3,936	99,778	22,802	18,746	33,954	...	11,165	13,111	...	...

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered, 1939.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	14,993	2,284	15·2	11,32,519	53,767	4·7	
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,302	1,158	88·9	75,968	42,739	56·2	
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	11,716	2,976	25·4	3,83,104	51,472	13·4	
2. Robbery (a) Dacoity ...	460	83	18·	1,40,122	2,233	1·5	
2. Robbery (b) Other robbery	256	63	24·6	19,343	780	4·	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	302	43	14·2	58,446	2,119	3·6	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	32	6	18·7	43,552	14,490	33·2	
Total ...	29,061	6,613	22·7	18,53,054	1,67,600	9·	
(B) Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	62	10	16·1	1,911	870	45·5	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	105	16	15·2	1,281	273	21·3	
Total ...	167	26	15·5	3,192	1,143	35·8	

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1939.

Province.	Commissioner's division.	Serial number.	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of inspectors.	Number of sergeants major.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants.	Number of assistant sub-inspectors.	Number of havildars. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Number of constables. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bihar.	Patna ...	1	Patna	1	2	...	...	7	4	80	3	53	89	...	...	1,365	...	...	1,604
		2	Gaya ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	61	1	55	34	...	...	689	...	...	849
		3	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	62	2	52	28	...	...	610	...	...	762
			Total ...	1	4	...	...	20	6	203	6	160	151	...	...	2,664	...	...	3,215
	Tirhut ...	4	Saran	...	1	...	...	5	1	55	2	47	29	...	...	582	...	...	722
		5	Champaran ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	39	...	36	16	...	...	379	...	...	476
		6	Muzaffarpur ...	1	1	...	...	6	1	53	...	37	24	...	...	493	...	...	616
		7	Darbhanga ...	...	1	...	...	5	1	43	...	42	24	...	...	507	...	...	623
			Total ...	1	4	...	...	20	4	190	2	162	93	...	...	1,961	...	...	2,437
	Bhagalpur	8	Monghyr ..	...	1	...	...	6	1	51	2	40	24	...	...	547	...	...	672
		9	Bhagalpur ...	...	1	...	...	6	1	54	1	44	22	...	...	488	...	...	617
		10	Purnea ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	71	1	55	29	...	...	646	...	...	811
		11	Santal Parganas ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	44	...	34	17	...	...	422	...	...	527
			Total ...	...	4	...	...	27	4	220	4	173	92	...	...	2,103	...	..	2,627
	Chota Nagpur.	12	Hazaribagh ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	59	...	52	20	...	...	509	...	...	650
		13	Ranchi ...	...	1	...	...	7	1	55	1	44	26	...	...	501	...	...	636
		14	Palamau ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	35	...	30	9	...	...	289	...	...	369
		15	Manbhum: Sadr ...	...	1	...	...	4	1	36	...	29	14	...	...	304	...	...	389
			Manbhum: Dhanbad	...	1	...	...	3	1	32	1	29	20	...	...	349	...	...	436
		16	Singhbhum ...	...	2	...	...	4	2	26	2	25	24	...	...	410	...	...	495
			Total ...	...	7	...	...	30	7	243	4	209	113	..	...	2,362	...	...	2,975
		17	Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	...	25	...	50	...	30	...	...	...	47	...	...	155
		18	Inspector-General's office.	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	24	...	...	32
			Total ...	2	3	...	...	25	...	54	...	31	1	...	...	71	...	...	187
			Total of regular police.	4	22	...	...	122	21	910	16	735	450	...	...	9,161	...	...	11,441
		19	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	24
		20	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	...	21	...	...	9	...	...	45
			Total ...	...	1	...	...	6	2	15	1	...	24	...	...	20	...	...	69
		21	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	...	...	...	...	8	...	22	...	14	9	...	...	168	...	...	216
		22	East Indian Railway Police.	...	1	...	...	4	...	35	1	34	9	...	...	220	...	...	304
			Total ...	...	1	...	...	7	...	57	1	48	18	...	...	388	...	...	520
			Range reserves.																
		23	Northern range ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	11	...	...	179	...	...	196
		24	Southern range	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	7	...	...	119	...	...	130
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	18	...	...	298	...	...	326
			Grand Total ...	4	24	25	28	135	25 (a)	988	18	785 (b)	510 (b)	...	...	9,867	...	...	*12,409

Serial number.	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 21 and 22).	Area of district, in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police. To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, (columns 7 minus columns 10 of statements AI and A. I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
3	4	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1	Patna	...	...	...	2,068	1,846,474	281,937	30	41	1—1·2	1—1,153	5,178	3—1
2	Gaya	...	...	...	4,714	2,388,462	135,993	36	16	1—5·5	1—2,816	2,788	3—1
3	Shahabad	...	...	...	4,372	1,993,489	117,630	30	10	1—5·7	1—2,619	4,501	5—1
	Total	...	...	...	11,154	6,228,425	535,560	96	67	1—3·4	1—1,940	12.467	3—1
4	Saran	...	...	...	2,683	2,486,468	70,475	28	14	1—3·7	1—3,448	3,977	5—1
5	Champaran	...	...	...	3,531	2,145,687	45,486	20	6	1—7·4	1—4,517	2·558	5—1
6	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	3,036	2,941,025	82,241	23	13	1—4·9	1—4,789	3,169	5—1
7	Darbhanga	...	...	...	3,348	3,166,094	104,823	22	13	1—5·3	1—5,090	3,902	6—1
	Total	...	...	...	12,598	10,739,274	303,025	93	46	1—5·1	1—4,415	1 ,606	5—1
8	Monghyr	...	...	...	3,927	2,287,154	126,008	21	10	1—5·8	1—3,408	3,979	5—1
9	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	4,226	2,234,632	89,080	25	7	1—6·9	1—3,627	4,000	6—1
10	Purnea	...	...	...	4,972	2,186,543	46,223	29	8	1—6·0	1—2,699	3,089	3—1
11	Santal Parganas	...	...	...	5,458	2,051,472	52,221	17	4	1—10·3	1—3,900	2,628	4—1
	Total	...	..	...	18,583	8,759,801	313,532	92	29	1—7·0	1—3,339	13,696	5—1
12	Hazaribagh	...	...	..	7,021	1,517,357	50,857	31	6	1—10·8	1—2,337	2,097	3—1
13	Ranchi	...	...	...	7,102	1,567,149	64,581	31	8	1—11·1	1—2,467	1,857	2—1
14	Palamau	...	...	...	4,916	818,736	24,025	20	1	1—13·3	1—2,224	972	2—1
15	Manbhum: Sadr	...	...	...	3,308	1,289,798	40,037	21	5	1—8·5	1—3,324	1,997	5—1
	Manbhum: Dhanbad	...	...	...	787	521,092	16,356	10	7	1—1·8	1—1,197	1,993	4—1
16	Singhbhum	...	...	...	3,879	929,802	114,435	12	7	1—7·8	1—1,886	1,438	2—1
	Total	...	...	...	27,013	6,643,934	310,291	125	34	1—9·1	1—2,238	10,354	3—1
17	Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
18	Inspector-General's office.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total of regular police.	...	...	...	69,348	32,371,434	1,452,408	406	176	1—6·0	1—2,835	...	...
19	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
20	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
21	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	—	...	...	1,084	......	......	10	...	1—5·0	......	740	3—1
22	East Indian Railway Police.	...	...	...	1,057	......	......	17	...	1—3·4	......	723	2—1
	Total	...	...	...	2,141	......	......	27	...	1—4·1	......	1,463	2—1
	Range reserves.												
23	Northern range	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
24	Southern range	...	...	=	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...
	Grand Total	7,81,570	...	67,81,570	69,348	32,371,434	1,462,408	433	176	1—5·6	1—2,625	51,586	4—1

* Includes 25 Assistant Superintendents and 28 Deputy Superintendents shown in columns 7 and 8.

The figures in column 20 do not tally with those shown in columns 3 and 4 of Statement E which exclude superior officers.

(a) Inspectors of the armed branch are designated as Sergeants-Major.

(b) Writer head-constables are now designated as assistant sub-inspectors ...stables as havildars.

STATEMENT D (1)

Showing the strength and cost of the military police in the year 1939.

Unit.	District.	Sanctioned strength of police force paid from provincial revenues.							Cost of police.			Vacancies on the 31st December.		Remarks.
		Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant Commandants.	Number of subadars and jamadars.	Number of dafadars, havildars and naiks.	Number of sipahis (including buglers).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 5 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
"A" Company	Bhagalpur...	(d)	...	2	13(b)	97	112	...	35,089 13 0	14,160 8 0	49,250 5 0	...	...	
"B & C" Companies.	Ranchi ...	(d)	1(a)	4	25(b)	193	223	...	70,023 2 0	39,006 13 10	1,09,029 15 10	...	4	
Mounted Military Police.	Shahabad...	(d)	...	7(c)	11	130	148	...	57,766 8 0	81,288 13 3	1,39,055 5 3	...	4	
	Total ...	...	1	13	49	420	483	...	1,62,879 7 0	1,34,456 3 1	2,97,335 10 1	...	8	

(a) Second-in-command.

(b) Including one Armourer-Havildar.

(c) Including one Resaldar.

(d) The Superintendents of Police at Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Shahabad in addition to their ordinary duties.

STATEMENT E.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1939.

Range (1)	District (2)	Total strength: Sanctioned: Officers (3)	Total strength: Sanctioned: Men (4)	Total strength: Actual: Officers (5)	Total strength: Actual: Men (6)	Armament on the Force: Number of rifles (7)	Armament on the Force: Number of smooth-bores (8)	Armament on the Force: Number of revolvers (9)	Punishments: Dismissed: Officers (10)	Punishments: Dismissed: Men (11)	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal: Officers (12)	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal: Men (13)	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court: Under Police Act: Officers (14)	Under Police Act: Men (15)	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code: Officers (16)	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code: Men (17)	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code: Officers (18)	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code: Men (19)	Other offences: Officers (20)	Other offences: Men (21)
Southern	Patna	94	1,507	91	1,505	...	283	11	...	3	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Gaya	70	778	67	772	...	208	4	...	2	2	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Southern	Shahabad	71	690	64	685	...	193	3	1	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	235	2,975	222	2,962	...	684	18	1	8	12	67	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Northern	Saran	63	658	54	657	...	181	4	...	...	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Champaran	44	431	41	429	...	147	2	...	2	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Muzaffarpur	60	554	58	551	...	165	3	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Darbhanga	49	573	43	573	...	172	4	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Northern	Total ...	216	2,216	196	2,216	...	665	13	...	4	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Northern	Monghyr	60	611	57	607	...	216	4	...	2	5	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Bhagalpur	62	544	53	551	..	176	2	2	...	3	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Northern	Purnea	80	730	75	726	...	229	3	1	3	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Santal Parganas ...	53	473	48	460	...	176	2	...	...	2	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	255	2,368	233	2,344		797	11	3	5	11	75	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Southern	Hazaribagh	68	581	66	574	...	169	2	..	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Ranchi	64	571	57	560	...	190	3	1	4	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern	Palamau	40	328	37	328	...	134	2	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Manbhum: Sadr ...	41	347	35	347	...	109	2	...	4	5	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Manbhum: Dhanbad...	37	398	33	392	..	104	2	1	3	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Singhbhum	34	459	32	454	..	107	4	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	284	2,684	260	2,664	...	813	15	2	14	12	87	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	C. I. D.	75	77	74	75	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspector-General's office staff	4	26	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	79	103	78	101	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Police Training College, Hazaribagh.	9	14	7	13	...	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	15	30	15	28	...	446	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	44	22	41	...	506	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	25	191	23	186	...	...	1	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	East Indian Railway ...	40	263	34	259	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	65	454	57	445	...	..	2	...	1	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Range Reserves:— Northern Range...	5	191	5	191	...	162	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Range...	3	127	3	126	...	108	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	318	8	317	...	270	8	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	1,166 (a)	11,162 (f)	1,076	11,084	... (b)	3,735 (c)	116 (d)	6	32	47 (e)	345	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4

Range (1)	District (2)	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By promotion (22)	Rewards: By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards (23)	Education: Number of police who can read and write: Officers (24)	Education: Men (25)	Number of Constables: Under 3 years' service (26)	Of 3 years and under 7 years (27)	Of 7 years and under 10 years (28)	Of 10 years and under 15 years (29)	Of 15 years and under 20 years (30)	Of 20 years and over (31)	Number who have left the force during the year: On pension or gratuity (32)	By resignation, without pension or gratuity (33)	By dismissal (34)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns (35)	By desertion (36)	By death (37)	Percentage on total actual strength of—: Admission into hospital (38)	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness (39)	Deaths (40)
Southern	Patna	...	487	91	1,505	231	204	138	263	227	300	33	2	3	4	...	6	38·1	1·4	·3
Southern	Gaya	...	665	67	772	65	115	56	138	68	244	29	2	2	1	...	6	50·1	1·7	·7
Southern	Shahabad	...	264	64	685	169	48	21	74	55	242	28	1	4	4	...	4	18·6	·6	·5
	Total	...	1,416	222	2,962	465	367	215	475	350	786	90	5	9	9	...	16	36·7	3·5	·5
Northern	Saran	...	648	54	656	96	81	44	99	64	197	17	1	...	...	...	3	23·9	1·2	·4
Northern	Champaran	...	140	41	429	55	85	40	40	34	125	19	...	2	...	...	1	21·2	·2	·2
Northern	Muzaffarpur	...	201	58	551	99	40	39	84	45	183	26	3	...	15	...	9	40·3	·9	1·4
Northern	Darbhanga	...	179	43	551	109	73	46	70	40	169	49	5	2	4	...	4	25·3	1·1	·6
Northern	Total	...	1,168	196	2,187	359	279	169	293	183	674	111	9	4	19	...	17	27·9	·9	·7
Northern	Monghyr	...	395	57	543	121	71	50	63	66	172	22	2	2	5	...	4	31·0	·4	·6
Northern	Bhagalpur	...	229	53	551	102	81	30	78	49	145	25	5	2	2	...	8	35·5	1·0	1·3
Northern	Purnea	...	200	75	726	111	110	89	160	85	87	11	...	4	3	1	7	37·2	1·2	·8
Northern	Santal Parganas	...	348	48	460	105	67	46	60	31	107	11	2	...	4	...	5	23·2	·8	·9
	Total	...	1,172	233	2,280	439	329	215	361	231	511	69	9	8	14	1	24	32·4	·9	·9
Southern	Hazaribagh	...	246	66	574	72	96	39	61	83	153	12	2	1	1	...	7	37·5	1·7	1·0
Southern	Ranchi	...	386	57	499	71	82	56	96	60	134	15	3	5	...	...	5	42·3	1·3	·7
Southern	Palamau	...	50	37	149	46	37	18	59	64	65	11	...	1	2	...	3	64·6	1·8	·8
Southern	Manbhum: Sadr	...	95	35	299	66	45	17	47	47	82	10	5	4	4	...	1	36·1	·9	·2
Southern	Manbhum: Dhanbad	...	310	33	378	48	48	28	108	52	60	8	1	4	1	...	3	61·1	2·0	·7
Southern	Singhbhum	...	266	32	454	81	55	33	91	67	78	10	1	1	6	...	8	22·8	·8	1·6
	Total	...	1,353	260	2,353	384	363	191	462	373	572	66	.2	16	14	...	27	42·7	1·4	·9
	C. I. D.	...	88	74	75	5	5	3	5	10	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	·02	...
	Inspector-General's office staff	...	...	4	26	1	10	5	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·6	·3	...
	Total	...	88	78	101	6	15	8	8	12	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	·05	...
Southern	Police Training College, Hazaribagh	...	...	7	13	2	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar	...	...	15	28	2	1	3	2		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	·1	...
	Total	...	...	22	41	4	3	4	6	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	1·5	·07	...
Northern	Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	59	23	186	48	7	5	28	31	51	17	1	...	...	...	...	9·0	·8	...
Southern	East Indian Railway	...	216	34	257	40	43	21	56	16	46	6	4	1	5	...	3	30·0	·3	1·0
	Total	...	275	57	443	83	50	26	78	47	97	23	5	1	5	...	3	21·3	1·1	·5
	Range Reserves:— Northern Range	...	2	5	191	9	53	80	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·4	·8	...
	Southern Range	...	18	3	95	8	69	24	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·0	·3	...
	Total	...	20	8	286	17	122	104	45	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	·6	...
	Grand total	...	5,492	1,076	10,653	1,757	1,528	932	1,728	1,205	2,662	363	40	38	61	1	87	34·4	1·3	·7

(a) Excluding 81 officers shown in columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Statement D.
(b) 482 rifles in the possession of the Military Police Companies, vide columns 7 and 8 of the Armament Statement, have not been shown in this statement.
(c) These are muskets ·410 bore shown in column 60 of the Armament Statement.
(d) 13 revolvers in the possession of the Military Police Companies, vide column 10 of the Armament Statement have not been shown in this statement.
(e) Minor punishments have been excluded.
(f) I... ...Armament Statement.

STATEMENT E (2).

Statement of the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts in the province of Bihar with figures of the rewards and punishments given during the year 1939.

District.	Number of inhabitants according to the census of 1931.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 6.	Total number of police-stations and out-posts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chaukdari shelters in existence.	Total number of dafadar chaukidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, etc.	Number judicially punished. For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, I. P. C.	Number judicially punished. For substantive offences such as theft, etc.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13 and 14 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 6).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	Remarks. Special explanation of figures indicating excessive or too few punishments or rewards should be given—when a chaukidar is judicially convicted and departmentally dismissed in consequence, care must be taken not to make double entry for the purposes of column 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						Rs.												Rs.	
Patna ...	1,846,474	3,124	168	92	3,384	2,49,992	29	15	100	2	8	19	605	18·7	...	895	26.4	3,122	
Gaya ...	2,388,462	4,167	...	25	4,192	2,52,094	35	9	229	2	1	28	650	16·2	38	2,009	48·8	3,556	
Shahabad ...	1,993,489	4,202	145	60	4,407	2,56,668	29	6	339	1	2	48	1,240	29·2	...	658	14·9	2,221	
Total ...	6,228,425	11,493	313	177	11,983	7,58,754	93	30	668	5	11	95	2,495	21·7	38	3,562	30·0	8,899	
Saran ...	2,486,468	3,972	...	...	3,972	2,46,742	27	6	...	...	3	48	1,854	47·9	...	826	20·7	2,390	
Champaran ...	2,145,687	2,255	...	...	2,255	1,45,949	20	13	148	...	2	23	834	38·0	...	1,379	61·1	2,710	
Muzaffarpur ...	2,941,025	4,891	...	...	4,891	2,34,768	22	5	249	...	1	28	578	12·4	...	508	10·3	2,158	
Darbhanga ...	3,166,094	4,437	...	...	4,437	2,65,764	23	...	224	...	1	54	1,903	44·1	86	1,356	32·4	3,838	
Total ...	10,739,274	15,555	...	...	15,555	8,93,223	92	24	621	...	7	153	5,169	34·2	86	4,069	26·7	11,096	
Monghyr ...	2,287,154	3,707	...	...	3,707	2,27,642	21	9	174	...	1	85	1,215	35.0	27	683	19·1	3,799	
Bhagalpur ...	2,234,632	3,511	...	...	3,511	2,13,456	24	8	...	8	4	26	1,028	30.3	...	1,181	33·6	4,063	
Purnea ...	2,186,543	4,920	...	...	4,920	3,57,138	31	24	...	154	3	51	2,194	48·8	...	1,093	22·2	3,441	
Santal Parganas	2,051,472	...	2,890	1,150	4,040	1,85,516	90	41	...	1	1	56	1,159	30·1	21	590	15·1	972	
Total ...	8,759,801	12,138	2,890	1,150	16,178	9,83,752	166	82	174	163	9	218	5,596	37·0	48	3,547	22·2	12,275	
Hazaribagh ...	1,517,357	2,284	...	444	2,728	1,62,648	34	32	1	...	...	34	1,085	41·0	2	1,166	42·8	2,507	
Ranchi ...	1,567,149	2,472	...	70	2,542	1,33,848	30	30	...	...	...	11	648	25·9	318	821	44·8	3,913	
Palamau ...	818,736	1.224	...	37	1,261	59,748	20	20	...	...	...	15	703	56·9	1	825	65·5	1,146	
Manbhum { Sadr	1,289,798	2,119	...	1,546	3,665	1,03,372	21	...	...	...	1	34	799	22·7	3	1,274	34·8	2,011	
Manbhum { Dhanbad.	521,092	605	...	45	650	43,296	10	10	...	[illegible]	3	9	335	53·3	3	430	66·6	1,194	
Singhbhum ...	929,802	641	...	633	1,274	64,190	9	2	...	...	...	6	372	29·6	29	147	13·8	362	
Total ...	6,643,934	9,345	...	2,775	12,120	5,67,102	124	94	1	...	4	109	3,942	33·4	356	4,663	41·4	11,043	
Grand total ...	32,371,434	48,531	3,203	4,102	55,836	32,02,831	475	230	1,464	168	31	575	17,202	32·1	528	15,841	29·3	43,313	

Statement showing additional police appointed during the year 1939.

Name of district.	Number of additional police force.	Number of additional police entertained.						Remarks showing the place at which quartered, the period for which sanctioned, and the reasons for which appointed.
		Deputy Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants-Major.	Sub-inspectors.	Havildars.	Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) Gaya ...	1	1	1	1	1	10	150	After the communal riots in May 1939, the additional police was quartered at Gaya for a period of five months with effect from the 8th June 1939 under sanction conveyed in Government Order no. 2196-P., dated the 26th May 1939.
Total ...	1	1	1	1	1	10	150	

Statement showing the true cases of Serious Crime from 1932 *to* 1939.

Years.	Rioting, Serial 9, Statement AI.	Murder, Serial 11.	Culpable homicide, Serial 13.	Administering stupefying drugs, Serial 19.	Dacoity, Serial 25.	Robbery, Serial 26.	House-breaking, Serial 29.	Theft (ordinary), Serial 33.	Theft (cattle), Serial 33.	Receiving stolen property, Serial 35.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1932-36 (average) ...	749	275	156	14	395	182	14,950	8,829	559	848
1937	698	273	148	14	259	235	16,588	9,501	546	913
1938	755	255	166	19	325	264	18,918	11,018	597	1,049
1939	977	334	170	20	496	268	22,894	12,749	800	1,272

STATEMENT J.

Security cases, 1939.

Commissioner's division.	District.	Number of cases instituted on report of the police and cases instituted by complaint to magistrate and referred to police for investigation.	Number of cases instituted by petition before magistrate and not referred to police for investigation.	Number of cases in column 3 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for one year or less.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for more than one year and not exceeding three years.	Number of cases in column 3 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in Court.	Number of cases in which security accepted.	Number of cases in which security not accepted.	Number of cases remaining pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases in which proceedings have been dropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Patna	Patna ...	48	...	28	28	...	11	...	...	...	39	1	27	9	...
	Gaya ...	45	...	27	26	1	9	...	...	6	30	2	25	8	1
	Shahabad ...	54	...	41	41	...	8	...	...	1	48	...	41	5	...
	Total ...	147	...	96	95	1	28	...	...	7	117	3	93	22	1
Tirhut	Saran ...	106	...	40	32	8	6	...	...	19	29	7	33	57	1
	Champaran ...	27	2	22	22	...	2	...	1	4	21	3	19	3	1
	Muzaffarpur...	91	...	79	75	4	6	...	...	9	76	...	79	5	1
	Darbhanga ...	150	...	87	85	2	20	...	...	3	104	...	87	41	2
	Total ...	374	2	228	214	14	36	...	1	35	230	10	218	106	5
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	72	...	55	55	...	3	...	...	5	53	2	53	14	...
	Bhagalpur ...	80	...	45	38	7	3	...	...	8	40	3	42	32	...
	Purnea	41	...	20	15	4	11	...		9	22	...	20	8	2
	Santal Parganas.	68	...	53	53	...	6	...	...	14	45	...	53	7	2
	Total ...	261	...	173	161	11	23	...	...	36	160	5	168	61	4
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	31	...	25	25	...	2	...	...	3	24	1	24	4	...
	Ranchi ...	17	...	8	7	...	2	...	...	3	7	2	6	7	...
	Palamau ...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1
	Manbhum ...	17	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	11	...
	Dhanbad ...	11	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	...
	Singhbhum...	15	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	1	1
	Total ...	94	...	61	60	...	4	...	...	6	59	3	58	27	2
	Grand total...	876	2	558	530	26	91	...	1	84	566	21	537	216	12

RECONVICTION OF OLD OFFENDERS.

Statement of reconvictions for the year 1939.

District.	Number of persons convicted during the year under classes III and V.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom one previous conviction proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom two previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom three previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom four previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom more than five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year preceding.	Percentage of column 12 to column 11.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna ...	592	145	24·4	56	15	19	15	14	26	568	136	23·9	
Gaya ...	514	82	15·9	47	10	7	11	2	5	452	78	17·2	
Shahabad ...	643	85	13·2	62	12	6	4	...	1	567	49	8·6	
Total ...	1,749	312	17·8	165	37	32	30	16	32	1,587	263	16·5	
Saran ...	429	45	10·4	30	9	...	1	...	5	333	60	18·0	
Champaran ...	529	91	17·2	57	17	6	4	6	1	415	66	15·9	
Muzaffarpur ...	716	101	14·1	68	13	10	4	3	3	452	77	17·0	
Darbhanga ...	703	92	13·0	64	11	3	7	1	6	539	104	19·2	
Total ...	2,377	329	13·8	219	50	19	16	10	15	1,739	307	17·6	
Monghyr ...	630	91	14·4	66	15	4	3	1	2	592	91	15·3	
Bhagalpur ...	722	155	21·4	109	25	18	3	...	...	687	98	14·2	
Purnea ...	469	80	17·0	45	20	7	6	2	...	416	53	12·7	
Santal Parganas	657	99	15·0	42	30	9	8	2	8	604	83	13·7	
Total ...	2,478	425	17·1	262	90	38	20	5	10	2,299	325	14·1	
Hazaribagh ...	531	87	16·3	49	19	7	12	...	...	459	43	9·3	
Ranchi ...	394	87	22·0	42	20	8	9	2	6	343	81	23·6	
Palamau ...	294	61	20·7	38	13	4	2	1	3	181	31	17·1	
Manbhum ...	360	46	12·7	17	11	4	9	2	3	319	54	16·9	
Dhanbad ...	181	39	21·5	19	7	4	6	1	2	197	42	21·3	
Singhbhum ...	302	102	33·7	50	15	19	5	5	8	219	71	32·4	
Total ...	2,062	422	20·4	215	85	46	43	11	22	1,718	322	18·7	
GRAND TOTAL...	8,666	1,488	17·1	861	262	135	109	42	79	7,343	1,217	16·5	

REMANDS, 1939.

Comparative Statement showing the percentages of remands for the years 1935 to 1939.

District.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings.					Percentage of cases remanded six or more times.				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	37·0	47·5	45·03	53·6	48·0	20·9	16·0	16·4	13·8	14·8
Gaya	36·0	43·8	42·1	50·4	48·6	15·0	12·2	14·9	15·8	20·7
Shahabad ...	36·1	30·6	38·8	40·5	38·7	12·4	22·2	7·3	12·1	18·6
Patna Division ...	36·4	41·1	42·2	48·6	45·4	16·5	12·0	13·1	14·0	17·9
Saran	52·1	51·5	51·4	45·7	53·3	4·4	11·5	12·6	21·1	14·7
Champaran ...	34·2	43·8	53·2	58·5	51·2	13·8	11·5	5·9	7·3	6·3
Muzaffarpur ...	43·3	43·2	52·2	53·06	40·2	8·7	12·7	10·4	11·7	19·1
Darbhanga ...	48·0	60·1	50·9	51·3	51·3	12·1	10·2	15·09	17·3	15·5
Tirhut Division ...	44·4	49·3	51·9	52·05	48·8	9·6	11·5	10·9	14·3	13·7
Monghyr ...	36·2	43·4	49·7	54·3	52·2	14·2	16·8	14·6	9·1	16·9
Bhagalpur ...	40·4	40·7	47·5	44·1	44·4	5·8	13·8	18·06	13·7	13·0
Purnea ...	28·7	46·5	53·9	58·3	49·2	18·5	11·3	12·08	5·5	9·4
Santal Parganas ...	52·1	62·8	52·5	51·5	49·1	4·8	6·1	5·8	8·4	13·2
Bhagalpur Division ...	39·6	49·2	50·6	51·3	48·4	10·6	11·3	12·7	9·6	13·1
Hazaribagh ...	56·6	58·2	58·07	51·2	59·3	2·7	7·5	5·6	14·3	12·4
Ranchi	69·9	67·5	58·4	51·9	66·4	5·4	5·6	7·6	8·7	6·6
Palamau	53·7	68·4	53·9	43·7	49·4	7·1	7·7	10·4	17·7	19·2
Manbhum ...	48·1	52·8	53·2	57·4	54·3	8·2	5·3	8·3	4·06	11·7
Dhanbad	61·1	61·3	44·8	52·1	49·4	4·5	14·8	20·9	13·5	16·8
Singhbhum ...	51·4	63·9	47·7	42·4	46·4	11·2	5·1	12·3	18·9	19·0
Chota Nagpur Division	57·2	61·7	53·2	50·2	55·3	6·5	7·1	10·3	12·5	13·6
Provincial percentage	44·7	51·5	49·7	50·6	49·5	10·5	11·5	11·7	12·4	14·4

BGP (Police)12—525—28-1-1941—MAU and others.

No. 2697-P.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

The 21st December 1940.

READ—

The report on the administration of the Police Department during the year 1939.

MR. C. T. BRETT, C.I.E., I.P., held charge of the Department up to the 3rd April. On his departure on leave Mr. A. K. Sinha, O.B.E., officiated as the Inspector-General of Police till the 29th September. Mr. A. E. Bion held charge for the remainder of the year.

Government view with grave concern the fact that for the second year in succession there has been a marked general increase in crime throughout the province. Theft increased from 11,615 cases in 1938 to 13,549, Burglary from 18,918 to 22,894, Dacoity from 325 to 496, Riots from 755 to 977 and Murder from 255 to 334.

The Police of the province have had a difficult time largely because of their preoccupation in dealing with threats of agrarian and communal trouble or actual riots of this character and industrial strikes. And this general agrarian and economic unrest may be regarded as the principal factor in the increase of crime. Again as soon as war was declared, the police were mobilised and had to provide extensive protection to communications, public services and vital industries, thus reducing the forces, always small in Bihar as compared with neighbouring provinces, to below the essential minimum. Government observe that the Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that the loss of authority of officials generally, and of the police in particular, as the result of years of agitation and belittling of their efforts by political parties has contributed to the increase in crime.

Government note with pleasure the degree of success achieved in the efforts at stimulating village defence. In one instance at Patna and another in Purnea organised parties of villagers fought with courage and succeeded in driving off, and in the Purnea case, even capturing, dacoits.

COMMUNAL.

The communal situation deteriorated considerably during the year and was a source of great anxiety to those responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The growing sense of intolerance on the part of both parties, the absence of a determined effort to settle these efforts amicably and the tendency to impute ulterior motives to even the most inoffensive activities of the opposite community were the most disturbing features.

Communal trouble in 1939 started in the Gaya district. On the 18th January Muhammadan students of the Whitty H. E. School objected to the singing of "Bande-Matram" by Hindu students and on the following evening, three stray assaults took place in the town. During the same month serious rioting broke out in Gaya town originating over the hoisting of 'National flags" on the City High English School on "Independence Day".

The most important disturbance during Bakr-Id took place at Barra, police-station Singhia in Darbhanga district where a mob of about 50,000 Hindus collected to prevent cow-sacrifice with the result that the armed police party had to open fire. The problem of cow-sacrifice also assumed a critical

aspect at Kadama, Jamshedpur and at Ekaria Tanr, district Monghyr. The Muharram passed off without any serious trouble though there was difficulty about the cutting of the branches of a *bar* tree at Samastipur and of Telegraph and electric wires in Darbhanga town in order to allow *tajias* to pass. A serious riot took place in Dhanwar police-station, Hazaribagh district, during Holi, the trouble starting when a Hindu boy threw some coloured water at Muhammadan.

The Ramnavami processions resulted in several riots on and after the 29th March, but fortunately no fatal injuries were inflicted. At Matwari, Hazaribagh district, and at Pachamba near Giridih town the occasion was the passing of Hindu processions by the side of mosques.

Serious communal rioting broke out in Gaya town on the 6th May as a result of which 15 persons were killed and 109 injured. The riot is attributed to a small Hindu girl receiving minor burns when an earthen vessel containing cooked meat was thrown on the street from the upper storey of a house occupied by a Muhammadan; the Hindus of the locality alleged that beef had been thrown intentionally. The trouble was not finally quelled till a proclamation had been issued under section 15 of the Police Act declaring the municipality to be a disturbed area.

The killing of a cow by some Muhammadans in an open space caused a communal riot at Pachrukhi, district Gaya. The Rath Jatra procession at Bhagalpur which caused serious rioting in 1938 revived the ill-feelings between the two communities but finally passed off peacefully when a large police escort was employed. At Bagaha, Champaran district, the Hindus' demand for a license for a procession to pass along a certain road past a mosque and the Muslim opposition to this created bitter feelings in the locality leading to social and trade boycott of the Muslims. Except for two riots in Monghyr and Palamau districts, the Dasahara passed peacefully. The Gopashtami procession on the 19th November was the occasion for a communal riot at Kishanganj, district Purnea.

The outstanding political event of the year was the resignation of the Congress Ministry on the 3rd of November which made it necessary for His Excellency the Governor to take over the provincial administration. While right-wing Congressmen adhered to a non-committal policy during the year 1939, less responsible elements, including the left-wing generally, went so far as to preach opposition to recruitment and advocate non-payment of rent and taxes. The communist party of India also formed an active Bihar branch through which it carried on an extensive anti-war and anti-democratic propaganda.

Early in the year the Kisan Sabha developed its organization and increased its disquieting activities principally all over the Patna and the Tirhut divisions. Reora in Gaya district and the Barahiya Tal in Monghyr district were centres selected for particularly intense agitation. Attempts directed towards the forcible occupation of Bakasht lands were followed by numerous arrests. Towards the close of the year there was a marked decrease in agrarian trouble due largely to the improvement in economic conditions and rise in the prices of agricultural products on account of the war.

The Muslim League conducted vigorous propaganda on markedly anti-Congress lines. A few Khaksar units were formed in the province and the training of volunteers on semi-military lines was fairly general. As a counter move, there was an increase in Hindu Sabha propaganda and the organization of Hindu Volunteer parties.

The Adibasi Sabha, having for its chief object the separation of Chota Nagpur from Bihar, organized regular meetings in furtherance of this aim. The management of the newspaper "*Adibasi*" of Ranchi was prosecuted for publishing in July two articles containing matter calculated to create hatred between Biharis and Adibasis.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

During the communal riots in Gaya town in May 1939 special police officers, namely, 4 Sergeants and 64 Sub-Inspectors, were appointed by the District Magistrate under section 17 of the Police Act. Under section 15 of the same Act an additional police force of 150 constables with the necessary complement of officers was also appointed for the town.

ANTI-SABOTAGE FORCE.

After the Chichaki derailments resulting in considerable loss of life and property, a force of 5 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Havildars and 454 constables was sanctioned by Government for patrolling both the Grand Chord and Main Lines of the East Indian Railway in order to provide adequate protection to the public. It is satisfactory to note that since the introduction of this system of patrol there has been no derailment of any passenger train on the East Indian Railway in Bihar.

VILLAGE POLICE.

The work of the village police was, on the whole, satisfactory and the reporting of crime was fairly prompt. A few of the chaukidars were concerned in crime or suspected to be in league with criminals but a large number did useful work and arrested many a criminal in the commission of crime or in possession of stolen property. In Patna district a chaukidar on round engaged a gang of 20 to 25 dacoits and though injured he managed to bring assistance from a neighbouring village and was in time to save the victim's iron safe.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Cognizable cases rose from 40,128 in 1938 to 47,568 in 1939. Ordinary theft, cattle theft, burglary, rioting, dacoity and murder increased by 13·5, 25·3, 17·3, 22·7, 34·4 and 23·6 per cent respectively. Only cases of assault on public servants in execution of their duty decreased by 50 per cent, possibly because of instructions issued by the Inspector-General of Police to his officers directing them to carry arms with them when opposition was apprehended.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIMES.

There were 63,084 cases in 1939 against 64,456 in 1938.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Sentences passed on old offenders were usually adequate.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY PERSONS ON BAIL.

The number of such cases increased to 23 in 1939 from 14 in 1938 and 3 in 1937. Bail was opposed in all but one of these cases in 1939. Government feel that they must once again express their grave disapproval of what appears to be the lack of care in the use of their discretion by some Magistrates in granting bail to persons accused of non-bailable offences.

FALSE CASES.

As compared with 1938 a somewhat larger percentage of the persons who brought false cases was prosecuted but a smaller percentage of these prosecutions ended in conviction. The largest percentage of prosecutions was in Dhanbad and the smallest in the East Indian Railway district. Prosecutions were most successful in the Bhagalpur district. The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to those declared false after trial, fell from 67·8 in 1938 to 59·5 in 1939. No use of this section was made in Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum districts although Government have repeatedly drawn the attention of Magistrates to its utility.

REMANDS.

The disposal of criminal cases was slightly less expeditious than in the year 1938. The percentage of cases remanded more than six times was large in all districts except in Champaran, Purnea and Ranchi. There was a marked improvement however in Saran on the figures of the previous year. The deterioration in other districts should engage the serious attention of District Officers.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

At the close of the year there were 4,621 registered members belonging to ten tribes and 71 gangs against 4,836 registered members a year earlier. The decrease is mainly due to the removal of registered members under rule 3(1)(a) of the Bihar Criminal Tribes Rules, 1937. 336 registered members including one Karwal were convicted under the Penal Section of the Criminal Tribes Act as against 291 in the previous year. 101 were convicted under the Indian Penal Code and 2 were bound down under sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

By way of reclamation the police have started an Upper Primary School in village Rayam in police-station Jhanjharpur in the district of Darbhanga to educate the children of registered members in that locality and an industrial school has also been started under the auspices of the police.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Five hundred and eighteeen more Motor Vehicles than in the previous year were taxed during 1939. 506 persons were injured in motor vehicle accidents against 440 in 1938 but the number fatally injured was smaller than in 1938.

General.—His Excellency the Governor of Bihar endorses the Inspector-General's appreciation of the satisfactory relations with the police authorities in Nepal and the Eastern States.

Commendations.—During the year under report the police force as a whole maintained its high reputation for efficiency and loyalty.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar desires to express his appreciation of the excellent work done by the successive Inspectors-General, Messrs. Brett, Sinha and Bion, and has noted with pleasure the commendations earned by the officers named in the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

Y. A. GODBOLE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 2697-P.

Dated Patna, the 21st December 1940.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, for information with reference to his letter no. XLII-2—3-39-A., dated the 18th September 1940.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

S. JAGANNATHAN,

Under-Secretary to Government.

MEMO. NO. 2697-P.

Dated Patna, the 21st December 1940.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information and guidance.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

S. JAGANNATHAN,

UnderSecretary to Govrrnment.

MEMO. NO. 2697-P.

Dated Patna, the 21st December 1940.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Publicity, Bihar, with the request that the widest publicity may be given in the important newspapers in the province.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

S. JAGANNATHAN,

Under-Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY FOR GOVERNOR

S. & G. A. D.

Subject matter of the Summary ______________________________

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